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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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The Daily Commercial.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—On Friday night, 4th inst., Mr. J. J. Hutchison, a merceant of Smithtown, West Virginia, was murdered in his store, by some person unknown. The murder was committed about nine o'clock. The murderer had entered the store, struck Mr. Hutchinso to the floor with a hickory club, and then cut his throat from ear to ear. About $200 were taken from the murdered man, but upwards of $1,500 contained on his person were not discovered by the perpetrator of the atrocious crime There is no clue to the murderer.

Oil and Minerals in Southwestern Ohio.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Athens, Ohio, says:—While for several months Boston, New York and Philadelphia have had their agents traversing every farm and inspecting every spring and rivulet in many of our mineral counties, and while many of our localities are fast becoming as famous as the Eastern stock exchanges, as even Reading and Oil Creek themselves, it is only rarely, and that within a week or two, that a Cincinnatian is found climbing our hills and threading our vallies in search of the treasures hidden beneath them. The East has plainly stolen a march upon the West and is rapidly stealing her birthright from her. While for many weeks the tide of speculation in mineral and mineral lands has been rolling rapidly, irresistably and with an increasing flow to the westward, we of the West have sat in our chairs and listened from afar until now the tempest is in our very faces. This may be well enough so far as is concerned wild and crazed gambling in fictitious stocks; but it is to be observed that though this latter makes the greater noise, like the dash and roar of the waters surface, there is a deeper movement of the under currents. Experienced, practical business capitalists are carefully looking further down than a "surface show of oil," and further on than the stock excitement of the season.

Many who have come here prospecting for petroleum, surprised and attracted by the vast mineral resources of this country of a more certain and substantial character, as well as by its grazing and agricultural capacity, are throwing aside or leaving to the fancy stock dealer their "oil leases," and buying large tracts of land for farming and mining purposes.

Believing as I do that many of your readers will be glad to learn more fully of the potential wealth, based mainly on its minerals, of a territory recently brought by railroads within a half day of their homes, and now offering, as I think, rare opportunities for the investment of surplus capital, I propose in two or three brief articles, to set forth, by way of example, the mineral resources of a single point in the Hocking Valley, to wit: The county of Athens and its vicinity.

Late News Items.

A sad destruction of life and property occurred on the Upper Mississippi on the 5th. The steamers Rumsey and Albany, bound from La Crosse to St. Paul, each with two freight barges in tow, were running side by side—not racing of course—when the boilers of the Rumsey exploded with terrific force. Houses two miles distant were severely shaken, and the boat was literally torn to pieces. Seven of the crew were instantly killed, and ten others severely injured. Three men were blown from the Rumsey on to one of the Albany's barges and instantly killed, and another clear across the deck of the Albany and landed in the barge behind. The cabin of the Albany next to the Rumsey was crushed in, and several persons were considerably injured on the Albany. A coroner's jury declared nobody to blame.

Extensive coal deposits, heretofore unknown to Europeans, have been recently found in Kuhshankan, in China. The Chinese work these mines, and succeed in extracting considerable quantities of the mineral although the means employed by them are of a very clumsy and primitive character.

A Paris letter to the New York *Herald* says that Alexander Dumas, the celebrated European romance writer, intends leaving Paris in a few days—part of December or the early part of January for New York. It is his intention to travel about four months in the United States, and it is stated that he comes with the avowed intention of writing a book. He will bring with him a private secretary and two valets. Dumas will have his work published simultaneously in London, Paris and New York. Dumas is a dark mulatto, with hair considerably crisped, of medium character, life and proportions, is rather handsome, and is said to be one of the finest looking men in Europe. He is an enthusiastic friend of our country and her institutions.

The particulars of the catastrophe in the Delaware Bay, by the upsetting of the yacht Lilly, have been published: Messrs. Jones and Stokes belonged to New York; the colored boy who was drowned also belonged to New York. He was their servant. A. Hergersheimer, who was drowned, belonged to Philadelphia. The celebrated sporting dog "Kent" was also drowned. A fish hawk picked ashore on the upper end of Tinicum Island. This faithful dog observing Mr. Neel clinging to the topmast, that projected a few inches above the surface of the water, refused to leave him. In vain did Mr. Neel try to induce the animal to swim ashore. Two or three hours "Kent" kept swimming around Mr. Neel, occasionally giving a long peculiar whine as though calling for help. After sustaining himself for over two hours, he became weak and was strangled in a wave. He was conscious of the loss of his master, and his voice was hushed in death. He was a noble dog, well educated, and widely known in sporting circles.

A Paris letter by the last steamer says: "Although the re-election of Mr. Lincoln has for some time past been taken for granted in Europe, the interest felt in the event grows keener as the decisive moment approaches, and several of our newspapers occupy themselves with summing up the chances of the two candidates. The *Debats*, in an able article this morning, dwell upon the success of the present Administration in the conduct of the war, Grant, it says, has fought his way to the very gates of Richmond, and now clings to his indomitable obstinacy to the ground he has gained, closing in nearer and nearer every day upon Petersburg and the rebel capital. The South, on the contrary, has been compelled to decree a levy *en masse*, and families are quitting Richmond as if in expectation of its fall—'all foretelling a successful issue to the campaign of 1864, which is the impression which now strongly prevails in this country."

The Louisville *Press* of Monday, referring to the arrest of Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs, says: "We understand that Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs arrived in the city Saturday morning under guard, having been arrested at his home in Oldham county. We do not learn on what charge he was arrested, but presume it was disloyalty. There was a rumor yesterday that Mr. Paul Shippan, late of the *Journal*, had also been arrested, and would be sent South."

How Treason and Imbecility Should be Punished.

The following extracts from Gen. Scott's personal memories, just published, are of special interest and applicability now:

Speaking of Aaron Burr's acquittal, he says: "This is to be regretted—not that the thirst for blood was not slaked on the occasion; but because the trial was the first case of execution in the United States for the highest of crimes, our people were, in 1832 and 1861, still untaught a most needful lesson—that of the necessity of a change in our code. Hence to threaten treason has become an ordinary party device in nominating Presidents, and in factious debates even on the floors of Congress; hence multiplied insult and loss to the country (1833) mighty rebellion. It is a striking fact that three of our ex-Vice Presidents—Aaron Burr, J. C. Calhoun and J. C. Breckenridge—became each in his day a leader in treason.

Of the disasters to our arms in the beginning of the war of 1812, he writes:—"The patriot reader, stirred with indignation at the deplorable loss of national character, life and property sustained by Hull's surrender; the surprise of Chandler at Stony Creek; the capture of Boerstler at Beaver Dam; the almost total destruction by Lewis, owing to vacillation and helplessness of at least three Generals and many Colonels in the disaster at Chrystler's —will ask at every turn: What shall not faithful inquiry and unbelding zeal do, all at as you may—in a commander—of whatever rank—be equally punished with cowardice, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy? Shall a dull man, who sacrifices his command to a little money in the army—not having the ability to earn his bread at home—and accordingly, obtains a command, be punished? Shall he who neglects wants a splendid uniform to gratify his peacock vanity—be allowed unnecessarily to lose his men by hundreds, or by thousands, to surrender them, or cause them, or cause them to be taken by inferior numbers; shall such imbeciles escape ignominious punishment? In every such case humanity—as loudly as justice —calls for death."

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Coronor Donaldson held an inquest yesterday on the body of Stephen Sweeney, who was killed by the caving of a sand bank near Lawrenceville. The deceased leaves a wife and children and was aged about sixty years. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

A furloughed officer of Sherman's staff states that he has been ordered, when his leave expires, to rejoin his commander at Savannah. Hood is said to be on the line of the Chattanoogs and Atlanta railroad. Forrest has not joined him, but is again moving towards Kentucky.

There is this difference between those two temporal blessings, health and money—money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and the superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all his money for health.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further of the Peace Rumors.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

"Strike Hands and Make Peace."

Butler's Speech Endorsed by the President.

Maj. Gen. Pope on the Indian War.

OFFICERS DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Officers of the Florida Imprisoned.

Excitement at Hagerstown, Maryland.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 16.

Washington has participated, to a considerable extent to-day, in the peace rumors which seem to have originated in New York on yesterday. Gen. Butler's speech on Tuesday night has given some coloring to these rumors.

The Washington *Chronicle* this morning, in a double leaded article, at the head of its columns, says that both the Federal Government and southern Confederacy have agreed to abolish slavery. The *Chronicle* article then concludes as follows: "This being so, why should we not strike hands and make peace at once on the basis of the restoration of the Union."

General Butler was about to go to the army this morning, but at the request of the President he remained. He has had an interview with him. Persons present at the first meeting say Mr. Lincoln congratulated him on those portions of his speech relating to peace.

Richmond papers of Monday 14th have been received here. They contain but little news. Hood's army was still near Florence, Alabama, on the seventh, and Hood was reported as being quite ill. Sherman and his army, they profess to say, were at Atlanta on the 7th of November. The exchange of prisoners at Savannah was steadily going on.

General Pope transmits a long report of his campaign in the Northwest, dated at Headquarters, Milwaukee, last week. After reviewing the condition of the Indian tribes, he says that with the Chippewas there have been no difficulties which have led to hostilities, although there have been and continue to be constant misunderstanding, dissatisfaction and controversy, which naturally arise under our defective Indian system between the Indians on one side and Indian Agents and traders on the other. So far, these difficulties have not culminated in actual hostilities, but, unless the Indian system be remodeled, they are likely to do so at any moment. The war up to this time has been entirely confined to the Sioux nation. He concludes his report as follows:

"I may state friendly that the Government may safely dismiss all apprehension of Indian wars in the northwest. Small Indian raids there will undoubtedly be, as there always have been, for stealing horses, but no hostilities on any considerable scale are likely again to occur. A small force, such as I designated in this report, will be sufficient to protect the frontier and emigration. I only ask now that the military authorities be left to themselves to deal with these Indians and to regulate the trading with Indian tribes without the interposition of Indian agents, and will cheerfully guarantee peace with the Indian tribes in my department." The Government has been administered so far as its relations with the State and other civil authorities are concerned, in accordance with the views and wishes expressed in the accompanying letter from Governor Solomon of Wisconsin. I am gratified to say that there have been entire harmony and success. The draft has been quietly made, and the United States have been promptly and faithfully executed in the department without difficulty or trouble of any kind whatever."

General Pope also specially calls the meritorious services of General Sully, and earnestly recommends him for promotion.

The following Western officers have been dismissed the service during the week: Captain A. J. Ralph, 6th Michigan volunteers, 1st heavy artillery, for robbery, and swindling enlisted men under his command, and neglect of duty in allowing them to desert; Captain Joseph M. Kirk, 39th Kentucky volunteers; First Lieut. Morris Earigat, Adjutant of the 21 Kansas cavalry, for drunkenness, and neglect of duty; First Lieut. A. J. Brugh, 12th Michigan volunteers, for drunkenness while on duty as officer of the train guard on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad; First Lieut. Charles D. Root, Merrill's Horse, Missouri volunteers, heretofore dismissed, is honorably discharged the service as of date of order of dismissal. First Lieut. Henry H. Weaver, 28th Indiana volunteers, dismissed for protracted absence without leave from his regiment. The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following case, has been revoked: Assistant Surgeon S. A. Grimes, 3d Ohio volunteers.

The mailboat from the army to-day brings up the customary report of operations at the front. The usual picket firing alone disturbs the quiet of the situation. All of the officers of the pirate Florida came up on the boat and were committed to prison. The officers were all neatly dressed in Confederate gray. One of the officers is a native of Washington, and son of General Emory, of the Union army. The crew of the Florida are confined at Point Lookout.

A dispatch from Hagerstown, Upper Maryland, says that considerable excitement exists there, owing to the report of a rebel cavalry advance. Every man was out under arms. It appears that a force of guerrillas had crossed the Potomac and cut the telegraph lines, but have committed no further depredations as far as heard from.

The statement telegraphed from Fortress Monroe that Richmond papers of either Friday or Saturday contained articles preparing their readers for startling news from Sherman or elsewhere is untrue.

From Army of the Potomac.

Sharp Game of the Rebels Detected.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 15.

The rebels have lately been playing a sharp game in front a part of our cabins on the Appomattox. At this point there is a small creek in front of our line, across which they have built a dam, which has threatened to force back our picket line to a dangerous extent. To counteract this project, General Eagen had devised works which he superintended personally. On visiting a part of the line on Sunday night, a rebel sharpshooter succeeded in several attempts in wounding him, the ball entering the right fore-arm, passing diagonally down several inches, and out at the wrist. The wound is a painful one, but not dangerous. He goes home on a leave of twenty days, and it is hoped he will be able to return to his command by the time his furlough expires.

Another sharp fight occurred between the pickets last night about ten o'clock, which lasted about an hour, without any noticeable result.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Chase of a Supposed Pirate.

The Pirate Chicamauga being Repaired

NEW YORK, November 16.

A steamer supposed to be the Quaker City was seen at sea on the 12th inst., in lat. 14.45, long. 75.30 chasing another, upon which she was gaining fast.

PORTLAND, Nov. 16.—The United States revenue cutter Mahoning, Captain Webster, reports when going into Cortlue last Sunday at noon in the afternoon, she was fired at by a battery while two and a half miles distant. One blank cartridge and two excellent line shots fell short. Had her colors flying. It was blowing a gale at the time, and she left for seal harbor.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 6.

Bermuda dates to the 8th instant, state that the pirate Chicamauga arrived at Fye Fathoms Hole on the morning of the 7th, for repairs. She has captured a bark and two schooners, names unknown, besides those already reported.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS.—Both start into growth early in the spring, hence it is better to set out roots in the fall. Neither can be injured by manure, nor is a light, deeply worked soil at all objectionable. The "giant" asparagus is always found on rich soil, which has much more to do with large stalks than any special variety. Plenty of manure will always bring "mammoth" or "colossal" rhubarb from Linnæus roots, the best sort of plant, all things considered. Speaking of rhubarb, reminds us of pies made of half rhubarb and half green tomatoes, after the manner of rhubarb pies, but with less sugar, which are very good.

Highly Interesting.

Gen. Butler in Washington.

More Cabinet Rumors.

GEN. CANBY'S WOUND.

Generous Terms to the Rebels.

Good Effects of the Louisiana Enrollment.

Prophesy of the London Times.

Capt. Winslow's Official Report.

NEW YORK, November 16.

A Washington special says that General Butler had an interview with the President to-day, and it is already reported that he has been assigned to the command of an important expedition, and that he will not return to the Army of the James. His speech in New York is warmly commended.

Richmond papers say that Sherman was at Atlanta on the 7th. No allusion to his movements can be found in the files received, nor can it be seen that they offer any advice preparing the public for startling news of his operations.

The Florida has been ordered to New York for disposition in the Prize Courts.

It is rumored at the Treasury Department that Mr. Walker will replace Mr. Fessenden before Congress meets. This does not dispose of the rumor that he will succeed Mr. Fessenden after that event. It is said that a new loan will soon be announced.

The *Commercial* quotes from a private letter from an officer, which states that Gen. Canby was on his way to little Rock, and while standing on the hurricane deck of a steamer was shot by a guerrilla, in the left leg, near the thigh. The officer was standing at his side at the time, and says the wound is an ugly one, from a rifled musket ball, the ball passing clean through the upper portion of the leg. It was hoped that he would be soon able to resume his duties.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Rumors are abundant that our government will offer generous terms to the rebels before December, large contracts for supplies were awarded yesterday. Potatoes 81c per bush; mess beef 53 per bbl; sugar 22c per ℔; Pork 43 75 ₰ bbl.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The city is full of rumors to-day, concerning the probable offer of amnesty to the rebels. The number of substitutes and volunteers increases daily. Business promises soon to be at the highest point ever reached.

The detective police have arrested several forgers concerned in swindling the Bank of Commerce out of $25,000.

Admiral Dupont is in the city.

All the troops that came here with Gen. Butler have sailed for Fortress Monroe.

Large numbers of furloughed soldiers are passing through the city on return.

The *Express* published an extract from a letter from Atlanta, dated 7 days ago, which says: "We are under orders to prepare for a sixty days' campaign. Nobody below the Major General knows what is to be the programme, but the relative position of the respective force is soon to start for Savannah, *via* Augusta and Milledgeville."

A New Orleans letter says the recent order requiring the enrollment of all able bodied persons remaining in the city and forty-five, is having a beneficial effect in driving out a class of idlers that have thronged the city since its occupation by United States troops. A report has reached Matamoras that the steamer Jeff Davis was loading cotton in the bay of Matagorda, and had among her passengers Colonel Robinson of the rebel army.

The London *Times* of November 31 prophesied that Lincoln would carry every loyal State except New Jersey and Kentucky, and said that a vast body of American people would decide upon a line of prosecution of the war. The hope of the rebellion will be in the chimers of foreign intervention.

Captain Winslow's official report of the destruction of the Alabama just published, conclusively shows that the Alabama endeavored to fight at long range and the attempts to do so caused the particular damage to her vessels during the action. No other new facts are given.

Richmond papers of the 12th contain no news. The editors are taxed upon the Northern election, and show the leaders expect a long war. The *Examiner* and *Enquirer* favor arming the slaves, while the *Whig* opposes the movement. No reference is made to Sherman's movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15.

The steamer Amanda Winoats sent in search of the barges that broke loose from the Andrew Harden, in the James River on the night of the 6th, Captain Williams reports having searched in vain for the missing boats, but found the eastern shore of Virginia strewn with railroad ties, supposed to be those with which the barges were laden." Four men were on board these barges, and all are supposed to have perished. Their names are not known here. No news from the fleet.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—Late Richmond papers have been received and they show great anxiety concerning Sherman's movement. His being at Atlanta on the 7th, with Hood in his rear, they regard as a certainty that he has no fears for the rebel General's movements, but is prepared to carry out a new plan upon a gigantic scale. It is suspected here that the rebels are entirely unprepared for this great *coup* of Sherman's, and that they have perpetrated a great blunder in sending Hood to invade Tennessee.

The *Post's* Washington special says there are well defined rumors that Gen. Butler's New York speech foreshadows the policy of the administration.

The Indiana Treason Trial

VALLANDIGHAM IMPLICATED

Inside View of the Chicago Convention.

THE PLANS OF THE O. A. K.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.

The examination of Dr. James B. Wilson was completed to-day. It gives an interesting inside view of the false pretenses of the Rebel Commissioners of the Chicago revolutionary conclave, and of the Chicago Convention. The witness testified that at the Chicago meeting, July 20th, Barret, of Missouri, and Ellis, Mayor of Chicago, represented the Southern Confederacy. Amos Green, of Illinois, was expected, but didn't come; also Mr. Vallandigham. They had sent as messengers to Vallandigham Mr. Green and Mr. Holloway, of Illinois. Bullet said Vallandigham was expected. Dodd represented himself as coming from the Clifton House at Niagara Falls, where he had met the delegates duly authorized by the Southern Confederacy to attend this meeting—Holcombe, Clay, Sanders and Captain Major. He heard something said about a sum of money being asked by Holcombe & Co. through Greeley. The witness learned who was to head the uprising in Indiana and Ohio. Dodd was to be the leader in Indiana, and Vallandigham in Ohio. Dodd had forces at his disposal in Canada to invade Ohio, and then co-operate with other forces at Cincinnati and Louisville. He learned that Mr. Bowles had succeeded in the bill of Wilson and Green as delegates to this Chicago meeting. When Barrett made his proposition there were present Dr. Bowles, Mr. Williams and Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and a Mr. Floyd, who was a general missionary of the order, carrying light into dark places; also Mr. Major, Mr. Severn and Mr. Walsh, of Chicago, and Mr. Holloway, of Illinois. The witness was admitted by the representation of Bowles that he was on his military staff, as the only military man of the order. He did not like the proposition definitely adopted. There seemed to be another meeting in the adjoining room. He saw Bowles after the meeting at Chicago, about the 7th of August. He said Vallandigham had adopted the project, and did not learn definitely, why it was abandoned. He heard Bowles say at Chicago, that messengers had been to the rebel officers in Missouri and Kentucky, to see Gen. Buckner. He thought that it was understood that they would co-operate in the uprising in Indiana. The uprising was to take place by order of Dodd. He was to send couriers to the four Major Generals, and they to the leading men of the Order in each county, who were to notify the township organizations of the uprising. The signal of the insurrection was to be the announcement of the presence of rebel troops or guerrillas, at or near St Louis or Louisville. It might be on or near the 16th of August, according to the success of the couriers in notifying the rebel forces. Some of the troops in Indiana were to rendezvous at New Albany, under Dr. Bowles; others at Indianapolis, under Dodd. In Illinois they were to rendezvous at Rock Island, Springfield and Chicago. After seizing the arsenals at those points they were to march boldly to St. Louis, and co-operate with Price in taking it. The operations in Indiana were to be supervised by Dodd. Forces were to be concentrated at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, New Albany and Jeffersonville. Dodd was to supervise the capture of the capital. Several public meetings, and perhaps a Sabbath school picnic were to be held in the woods near Camp Morton. The latter were to come armed, secreting their arms in wagons, and at an appointed time all would unite in a general drill, without arms, to learn what duties were assigned them. When the troops at camp were on dress parade, that would be signalized by some one, and all would rush to arms, burn the fences and buildings of the camp and release the prisoners, who would join the troops in the rear, place them between two fires, and compel their surrender. Meanwhile the Governor was to be seized, and the arsenals, when they would clothe themselves better from these. They would then seize the railroads to Jeffersonville, and transport troops and munitions of war to Louisville, and with these rebel forces and others expected to join them, capture Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville. This plan was generally known in the Order in Washington County, where it numbered 1,000.

The witness received from Dr. Bowles $1,000 to purchase arms for members of the Order in his County, who could not arm themselves. He made inquiries about arms but purchased none. He loaned the money to drafted men.

The witness said he was not under arrest, and did not testify under a promise or threat. There was a meeting of the Sons of Liberty at Chicago during the session of the Chicago Convention. He was notified by Moss, of Missouri, to attend. It met first on Sunday night at the Richmond House, in the sixth story, in a suite of rooms connected with folding doors. One hundred and fifty or two hundred persons were present. Vallandigham presided by vote. No passwords were required. Another meeting was held the next day. Moss, of Missouri, made a speech pointing to the sufferings of the people in that State. They had suffered outrage in person and property. He said if the order was worth anything, or intended to do anything to restore the Government under the Constitution, now was the time to strike. Their sufferings were intolerable; and men who had the true blood of manhood would not endure them any longer. Barrett and Piper, of Missouri, were at this meeting.

Capt. Major was then in Chicago. Just before the Monday meeting he saw Gen. Singleton, of Illinois, and Barret, of Missouri, in a room below. Singleton said they were arranging matters to break up the Convention if it dared to disown the Order. He had prepared a large number of mottoes for transparencies for a public procession of the Order in that event. Vallandigham presided at the second meeting, and made another speech. On Sunday he had spoken of the divided condition of the Democratic party. Till recently he had thought the Chicago Convention, like that at Charleston, would break up. Since his arrival and intercourse with men from all parts of the country, he had changed his opinion. He had seen the prominent men of the party, and found among them a wonderful unanimity of feeling and oneness of ideas. He believed the party could be united more effectually than for years before. He had no doubt through his instrumentality he could secure a proper platform for the party to stand on. In his second speech he reiterated his former remarks, and drew from his pocket a platform which he had presented to the delegates from most of the States, and it had met with universal approval. If they got that platform, he would take McClellan or any other man as a candidate. By the adoption of it, he believed their organization would merge its action with that of the Democratic party. Barrett, of Missouri, was present at both these meetings, and made no objection to Mr. Vallandigham's remarks. The persons addressed by Moss at the first meeting, were addressed as members of the order. This Mr. Barrett, of Missouri, professed to be a friend of Mr. Douglas, and got up a regiment to help defend Fort Knox. Douglas failed to get a commission. He resigned. Before that resignation was accepted he was engaged in sending persons through the lines to the Confederacy.

After some other less important testimony than that of Dr. Wilson, the commission adjourned.

Sherman's Movement.

His Force and Intentions.

Hood's Movements—General Themas.

The following particulars of Gen. Sherman's force have been in our possession some time, as countraband news. They having been given to the public by the St. Louis *Democrat*, we can see no harm in repeating them:

We saw last evening a gentleman who was at Sherman's headquarter's at Kingston, Ga., on Thursday last, the 9th inst. From him we learn many interesting facts concerning the combined movements by General Sherman, which it would not be prudent to communicate fully to the public. Suffice it to say, in the language of the gentleman, "the rebels will have a big time, a considerable distance on the war path." His army consists of four splendid corps: the 14th in command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis; the 15th, under Osterhaus; the 17th, under Blair; and the 20th, under Slocum. Fifteen thousand cavalry under Kilpatrick and a brigade of artillery are to be added, making a total force of fifty-five thousand men, thoroughly and perfectly equipped, well supplied with war material, and imbued with as much pluck, confidence and good health as were ever compacted in any two armies of the world.

When this army is going no one exactly knows. It is not after Hood. It has already turned its back upon Hood. The first thing it will have to encounter in large force will be the serious opposition, is General Lee himself and his Virginia army. In which event, we ask, what would become of Hood, and what that Hood would General Grant be doing all the while?

Atlanta is probably by this time pretty thoroughly destroyed, that is, all its public buildings, depots, workshops, etc., are worthless. The railroads north and south of that city, and all the surrounding defensive works, have been destroyed. There is to be no turning back, no holding on behind that might prove valuable to the enemy.

Gen. Thomas at Nashville, meanwhile, is assigned the agreeable task of attending to Gen. Hood, with an army sufficient in all conscience for the business on hand. Hood is somewhere to the west on the Tennessee river, hesitating probably whether to cross and march northward in pursuance of his grand flanking design, or to put after Sherman. We shall watch attentively the rebel press for news from Gen. Sherman.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says "the rebels are evidently on the anxious bench, just now. Sherman don't manage Uncle Jefferson's business to suit to the Onto; he won't even evacuate Atlanta, when he has done his best, and has effected nothing. Thomas is more than he can manage, and Grant, with his usual luck, has left him his army, to to-day in Atlanta (unless he is far beyond it, as he may be) with four full corps.

"I could give you full particulars of the expedition to Murfreesboro, but guess you have such information would be clearly contraband. However, the Northern papers have been making a good many guesses, which do not vary far from the truth; and I believe it with no confidence when I say the expedition will result in the destruction of all the rebel communications with Hood and Lee.

"We started with a thousand wagons, and a force about a desperate attack on Atlanta, by the rebels. That there has been some slight skirmishing I believe; and one or two light batteries were engaged in throwing a few random shells into the town; and this was done with a view of ascertaining whether Sherman's army was there, or away; and I need hardly say that the assailants found them, and immediately "dusted."

"One of the editors of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, who witnessed the fight, pronounced it the prettiest thing he ever saw. Of course there was hurt on our side, and but three or four rebels were shot down. But then he had never before seen a fight, and besides he came from that city where the Monumental Guards are. Philadelphia—and allowance must be made for exaggerations. I have good authority for saying the assailants did not number 800 men, and were chiefly Georgia militia; and they continually kept at a very respectable distance from our guns. They were merely reconnoitering.

"Gen. Gillem has routed the rebels again in East Tennessee. The operations there are on a small scale, and are of very little importance."

From Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN'S REIGN UNPOPULAR.

WASHINGTON, November 16.

Information received from official sources shows that Juraez, President of the Liberal party in Mexico, is at Chihuahua, the capital city of the State of that name, where General Neevet is in command of an army. The Liberals are now in Oaxac, under General Daaz, and another in Jalisco, under General Arteaga. They find some comfort in the repeated fact that Maximilian's Government works badly, and he is not generally popular, having a majority of the church against him, and failing to secure full confidence of the French army.

The Banquet to Captain Winslow.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.

The banquet given by the merchants and ship owners of Boston to Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, and his officers at the Revere House last evening, drew together the principal merchants and many distinguished men. Three hundred persons sat down to the table, which, with the Hall, was elegantly decorated. Hon. Geo. H. Upton presided. Hon. Edward Everett responded to the sentiment of the President in a warm and eloquent eulogium. The gallant guest of the evening was received with immense applause, and gave an account of the cruise of the Kearsarge, touching lightly on the fight with the Alabama, and mentioning the important consequences and the favorable influence on the American cause in Europe that followed from that engagement. Lieut. Thompson was received with like demonstrations of applause. Numerous speeches were made and letters from invited guests who were absent were read.

Threatened Trouble on Frontier Over.

WITHDRAWAL OF MAJOR GEN. PECK.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 16.

Gen. Peck to-day issued the following:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.—Early in November the undersigned was assigned to that portion of the frontier deemed the most exposed to rebel raiders, and to the command of which the greatest responsibility attached. Having carried out his instructions, and received the approbation of Major General Dix, commanding the Department of the East, the Commanding General deems his presence on the frontier no longer necessary. The General returns his thanks for the earnest support which he has received from the civil and military authorities and from all good citizens.

[Signed] JNO. J. PECK,
Major General.

Prisoners from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, November 16

The steamship Cahawba, from New Orleans on the 3d, arrived to-night, with 400 prisoners of war.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From Our Armies.

Condition of Grant's Army.

Reported Retreat of Early to Lynchburg

Deserters and Refugees Coming In.

NEW YORK, November 16.

The *Herald's* City Point special says: The noisy and apparently meaningless demonstration made by the rebel pickets in front of the 2d Corps on Saturday night made no impression on our lines, which remained the same on Sunday morning as on the previous evening. There was heavy firing in the vicinity of Dutch Gap on Sunday night; result not ascertained. General Grant's order informing deserters from the enemy of the treatment they will receive on coming into his lines has been re-published, and is being again put into the rebel army. The weather is cold, many of our soldiers have built themselves log huts to make themselves more confortable. This does not indicate going into winter quarters. The general health of the army is excellent.

The *World's* Washington special says:—Intelligence has been received that Gen. Early has retreated with his force from the Shenandoah Valley, and proceeded by forced marches to Lynchburg. The movement of Sheridan's forces cannot be stated at present.

The *Times'* Winchester special of the 15th says:—For several days past there have been rumors of a large rebel force moving northward, either to attack our line of communication or destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Several reconnoissances have been made in different directions, but without finding the enemy. Captain Donahue, 17th Pa. Cavalry, returned to-day from a reconnoisance to Capon Springs and toward Moorefield. He failed to find the enemy or anything to confirm the rumor of a column moving northward.

The *Herald's* special, at Sheridan's headquarters, on the 15th instant, says:—A reconnoisance was made to-day by cavalry, as far as Cedar Creek. Gen. Custer's Division marched along the Middletown road and Gen. Merritt's along the Winchester and Strasburg turnpike. It was ascertained that Early recovered Cedar Creek last night and again occupied Fisher's Hill. From straggliers and inhabitants it was learned that Early's army was in full retreat. Considerable one, but he ordered them to fall back immediately after his cavalry had been driven in. The smoke of their camp fires on Fishers Hill is distinctly visible from Cedar Creek.

The *Tribune's* City Point special of the 14th says: No military news of importance. Ice formed this morning a quarter of an inch thick. Deserters and refugees are coming in more than ever since the election. They say many who were waiting the result of the election will now come over. All British subjects are being pressed into the rebel army. Protection papers, when presented for their exemption, are disregarded, other aliens are impressed, except the French.

Rebel Impressment in Virginia.

Extensive Coal Field Discovered

A Rebel Black Flag Captured.

Brilliant Achievements of Merritt's Cavalry.

Trial of Colonel North and Associates.

WASHINGTON, November 16.

Extensive strata of excellent coal have been found at Fort Riley. One vein was six feet thick. This coal field extends toward the southwest, and is supposed to outcrop on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The existence of a great coal field, half way between the great lakes and Rocky Mountains, is a fact, the value of which can well be overestimated. Added from furnishing fuel for the navigation of the Upper Missouri river, it is a controlling element in the location of a railroad across the great plains to the Pacific.

Brigadier General Merritt has forwarded to the Adjutant General's office a black flag, captured from Gen. Early's command last August, near North Mountain, in the Valley. The flag was carried by two rebels, and was set up against a tree. One of the rebels went in search of water. C. H. Marsh, a detective, who had been watching the flag from behind a rock, crawled as close as possible, and sprang upon the man left alone, secured him, took the flag and brought flag and prisoner safely through within our lines.

During the pursuit of Early up the Shenandoah Valley, the 1st Cavalry Division, commanded by General Merritt, captured fourteen battle flags, twenty-nine pieces of artillery, eighteen caissons, one hundred and fifty ambulances, and two thousand prisoners, including one hundred and twenty-two commissioned officers. Since the 1st of May the command has captured 5,000 prisoners, 37 guns, &c.

In the trial of Col. North, Levi Cohen and M. H. Jones, charged with complicity in the alleged New York soldiers' vote frauds, has been postponed until Monday next. Governor Seymour, Hon. R. E. Fenton, Governor elect of New York, were among those who testified that they had never known anything prejudicial to Col. North in his character, and that he had stood as a gentleman until the present charges. Testimony of a similar character was given concerning Jones and Cohen.

Information from Northumberland Pennsylvania and Stafford, Virginia, shows that rebel conscripting officers are scouring the country in all directions, and every man under eighty and boys over fifteen are impressed into the rebel service. Only a few days ago a party of these rascally officers captured five men and were conveying them to the rendezvous, when two of them taking a favorable opportunity, overpowered the guards, which they had concealed on their persons and shot two officers of the other party, which put the others to flight. Men are hiding in the woods and refusing to escape to our lines. Fredericksburg has become so depopulated that it is estimated that not more than one house out of ten is occupied. Fuel is so scarce that the inhabitants are pulling down shanties and using them for firewood, the market price of the article being $150 a cord.

Twenty-five officers of the pirate Florida have been brought from Point Lookout and committed to the Old Capitol prison. Among the visitors at Washington are Major Generals Butler and Banks.

Exciting Chase of the Tallahassee.

Sunset Enabled the Pirate to Escape.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

The *Herald's* Beaufort, N. C., letter, says: The United States steamer Tallahassee arrived this morning and reported a chase and engagement with the pirate Tallahassee. Yesterday morning, while cruising off the North Carolina coast, she discovered a black smoke in the distance, and supposed it to proceed from some blockade runner. After the chase continued for some time, the hull of the stranger was plainly seen. She suddenly changed her course and in two or three hours drew rapidly away. At two o'clock the Tallahassee was within range of the stranger, and fired a shot across her bows, which was followed by a broadside. The stranger then showed her colors and returned the fire. The engagement continued for some time, when the Tallahassee was struck, for the engines to go at full speed. At the same time a way we went, everything open, under a full head of steam, dragging one boiler after her. She then fired, and struck the Florida on the starboard quarter, carrying away her mizzen-mast and main-yard. The rebel officer hailed "Port our helm!" and asked if she had struck. She soon found out what was the difficulty. They surrendered—the First Lieutenant, Porter, bringing the Captain's sword, pistol cap, etc., and delivering them to the Captain —Morris. It is believed swam ashore, as his bed was found all undisturbed, and his clothes lying on a chair in his cabin. Many of her men swam ashore, and some were picked up. The Florida was towed for some distance with the Tallahassee's hawser, when the Brazilians they piped all hands to quarters, and as we were putting a hawser to her to tow her out, the three forts in front of us, and a man-of-war steamer (Brazilian), fired upon us, but we got clear, and were at sea by daylight. The sloop and steamer gave chase, but why they did not follow I think is very well known. We could see the coast was lined with small craft. We put all her hands (prisoners,) in double irons, but the officers were paroled, with the privilege of the decks during the day, but on their word of honor not to be honorable, but a strict watch was kept on them constantly, and every one of our officers armed.

The Florida has eight guns, all rifled, two pivot and six broadside. I will not give you any description of the vessel, as you will have

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, November 17, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

Feeding and Clothing Our Enemies.

The rebel Government, through Colonel OULD, has formally applied to be permitted to buy blankets in the North, to be paid for with cotton, to be shipped from the port of Wilmington. The wonder is the petition stopped with blankets, and did not embrace provisions, munitions, ordnance, and the privilege of opening recruiting stations in the cities of the North. The principle would have been the same. Blankets are wanted because the rebel prisoners in the North are cold; and it might be urged that provisions are wanted because the rebel soldiers in the army are hungry. The petition can be backed by no plea save of humanity, and if it would be valid for blankets, it would be equally so for provisions. But who ever heard of such a petition before? When did it ever happen in warfare that one side, after having become exhausted, applied to the other for supplies and the means for continuing the war? We venture to say that such a case has never before been known. It is an unheard-of case. It does not materially alter the case that the blankets are wanted for prisoners. The application was, doubtless, made after reflection, and should be accepted as having a certain significance. What is it?

It may safely be assumed that the application would not have been made but for a pressing necessity, that could be supplied in no other way. Indeed it is admitted that the blankets cannot be purchased in Europe. Heretofore the rebels have supplied themselves through the blockade at Wilmington. The inference is, that the shutting down of the chilly season synonomous with the more rigid blockade of that port, has driven the Rebels to crave of their mortal enemies the boon of obtaining a supply of blankets in the manner proposed by Col. OULD. To our mind, few more significant things have happened, bearing on the question of the ability of the Rebels to continue the war, than this.

The application carries with it the presumption that the Rebels, after all, are disposed to turn to the old quarter to relieve their distresses. This they can do without restraint or force, if they will but cease resistence to the old government. We venture to say, the Rebels would find no difficulty in supplying all their wants, poor as they are, in the markets of the North. Not one month would elapse before trade, as of old, would be resumed,—the hungry fed, the naked clothed.

There is but a nominal difference between permitting the Rebels to purchase in the North blankets for prisoners here, and clothing their armies by similar purchases. They are bound to make suitable and timely provision; if they have not done so, it is because they have not the ability. It may be the request will be granted—but solely in mercy to the prisoners, we presume.

News of the Election in Richmond.

The Richmond *Examiner*, the paper that concluded the defeat of EARLY by SHERIDAN was not to be regretted, since possibly something even worse might have happened, is glad to hear of LINCOLN's re-election. It argues that defeat and disaster has a tendency to unite the South, hence the result may do the South good. "So far as the people of these States are concerned," it remarks, "the result is entirely satisfactory." The *Whig* is of the opinion that with the defeat of MCCLELLAN the "spectre of reconstruction vanishes forever."

The Richmond press do not truly reflect the Southern feeling. Its office is to misrepresent, and by such means keep up the spirit of the people. The true feeling is ascertained through other sources. General GRANT, having the means of knowing perfectly what that feeling is, estimates the election of Mr. LINCOLN to be "equal to a victory won." The reason is plain. The South knows there will be no let up; but renewed energy in prosecuting the war; that there can be no terms for the "cessation of hostilities," but submission to the Federal Government by all the seceded States. It is a fact, felt nowhere so keenly as in the South, that she cannot continue the unequal struggle much longer. This is no theory, nor matter of speculation, but a severe truth that glares on every Southern household. The attempt to be gay at Richmond is like dancing on the brink of the precipice from which there is no escape but submission, and submission is utter failure.

WHISKY AS A FIGHTING ELEMENT.—HUMPHREY MARSHALL is a member of the Rebel Congress; as a member of which body he has expressed the grave opinion that the negro will fight if you "fill him with whisky." Now what MARSHALL does not know touching the virtues of whisky, will not be found out during the present generation. He has probably experimented deeper with this prescription for courage than almost any other man; and yet it never made a fighting man of him. If the negro can be made to fight well by giving him whisky, he will prove himself MARSHALL's superior by all odds; he is his equal in that respect at the very worst; for drunk or sober—and drunk has been the rule—it has been found that there is no fight in him. But MARSHALL is a good talker and a man of prodigious ability, and herein he as much excels the negro in general as the negro excels him for fighting qualities, and that too without the whisky!

PURITY OF ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—It is estimated that it costs about twenty-five thousand dollars to get elected a member of the British Parliament, making for the four hundred members whose seats are usually contested some eleven millions of dollars. This is a great way beyond our free system, which Englishmen so much distrust. Says the London *Times*:—"Nobody doubts that a seat is obtainable by money, and that thus many score seats are thus obtained." Although money is freely used in this country, nothing of this sort can be said to exist here. In solitary cases members have been elected by the direct use of money, but as a general thing the elective system here is not only free but pure compared with England. The late election has done much to vindicate it both at home and abroad. Our Government in every respect has been strengthened, and will hereafter be respected as it never has been.

Seth Marvin of Conneaut township, Crawford county, Pa., being a hundred and five years old, voted the Union Electoral ticket, always having previously voted the Democratic ticket. He has voted at every Presidential election ever held, except the 1st of Washington's first term; he was in the battle of Monmouth in the revolution, and retains all his faculties.

Who Voted for Lincoln?

The New York *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that the returns indicate that the farmers have voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON with a unanimity unprecedented in any resolute contest. The MCCLELLAN gains in New York have been in villages and cities where immigrants most do congregate, and the remark holds good we believe of the other States. In Pennsylvania, the MCCLELLAN vote is enormously swelled by the mining counties—Luzerne, Schuylkill, Berks, Columbia, Wayne, &c., &c.—nine-tenths of the miners being foreign born; apart from these, the LINCOLN majority is overwhelming—we think not less than one hundred thousand in the aggregate vote of the State. So this State, had the Right of Suffrage been restricted to natives, would have given our President more than one hundred thousand majority; while New Jersey and Delaware would both have supported him.

These facts are cited with no view to excite prejudice against adopted citizens. It is a grand fact that the farmers and owners of the soil, the first of anybody to be frightened by the cry of debt, have voted almost in a body to sustain the Administration. This is the more remarkable, since as a class, they have contributed at least proportionably to the armies. They have felt the absence of sons and others, whether taken by the draft or through the spirit of patriotism. These facts are worthy of attention, because they indicate the philosophy of the late election.

The Campaign in Georgia.

The *Army and Navy Journal* gives a view of the past and present course of the campaign in Georgia, in such brief but clear terms, that although the review goes back to the beginning of the last month, we shall lay its chief points before our readers to help them to an understanding of Gen. Sherman's last remarkable movement:

"On Sunday, the 25th day of September, Davis made his famous speech in Macon, in which, confident in the new plan of campaign, he publicly announced Hood's march into Tennessee, to sever the wonderfully attenuated line of communications which Sherman had hitherto held. Promptly, thereafter, Hood moved from the region of Jonesborough, struck the West Point Railroad, crossed the Chattahoochee, and threw himself on the railroad running from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He soon occupied Dallas, and threatened Rome and Kingston. The former of these places was reported as captured by infantry; but the report was incorrect. They remained in our hands. Ackworth and Big Shanty, however, he did secure, though neither is a point of importance. On the 5th of October, Hood struck at the important town of Allatoona. Fortunately its keeping had been entrusted to General Corse, a skilful and intrepid officer, who held the place victoriously against very assault, after some of the strongest fortifications of the war. Hood thence marched to Dalton, which he captured. Here his cavalry and infantry broke up the railroad, in a most thorough manner, destroying the bridges, burning the depots, and tearing up the rails for a long distance."

The effect of this was to break up Sherman's railroad connection for most of the month of October. But this blow, although it had been relied upon to dislodge Sherman from Atlanta, was lost labor:—

"Long since the possibility of all that had occurred, from the very hour he took Atlanta, until communication was cut, and all through the ten days' armistice, he had been preparing for it. All the inhabitants were removed, and new works were thrown up in the city according to its new commander's ideas of fortifications. It was the strongest place in the country was start. Dispositions were made for the new exigency. Troops were thrown rapidly along the railroad, to the more important points, and Sherman was on the heels of Hood to relieve Corse at Allatoona, and to assure the safety of Chattanooga. Then, anticipating Hood's next move, troops were disposed at Bridgeport and other points along the Tennessee. If the rebel general fancied that all Sherman's army would steam instanter down the river, leaving the little garrisons to their fate, he greatly mistook. Meanwhile, Slocum with the Twentieth corps securely held Atlanta, and sufficient troops covered all the adjoining region. Sherman closely followed Hood, and with all, absolute confidence, Gen. Thomas' little Hood delayed at Gadsden. Just before leaving Gadsden there was a "happy time" in Hood's army, its chief officers, Generals Beauregard, Hood, Lee, Stewart, Cheatham, Clayton, Cleburne and Bate, made speeches, promising, as one of them said, 'to wipe Sherman from the list of Yankee officers.' Beauregard, as General of the field, was to be disposed of so ignominiously. Before the enemy had crossed the Chattahoochee, Sherman had thrown troops along the railroad to protect it, and was pushing his columns on Chattanooga and Atlanta, in a strong grasp, and Allatoona also, the chief point between them. He rapidly pursued Hood's closely retreating army, from Gaylesville, while the Confederate General paused at Gadsden."

Early in November Hood passed the Tennessee river at Muscle shoals, meeting some opposition from our infantry and cavalry at Decatur and other points, and having some hard fighting with our gunboats. It was doubtless believed by Beauregard and Hood that this advance into Tennessee would throw Sherman back. They had misunderstood the man with whom they were dealing:—

"At this juncture, Sherman, by a sudden movement, threw a change over the whole aspect of affairs. While Hood's army was in its 'happy time' at Gadsden, Sherman had been busy day and night on his railroad, had been getting supplies for a new campaign, and mobilizing his columns. Atlanta, giving them command in Tennessee, with instructions to add to his forces such troops as could be gathered in that State and Kentucky, he boldly swung back again with his main army to Atlanta. This manœuver seems to have commenced about the 30th of October. The 4th Corps, Stanley's, appears to have simultaneously marched to Decatur, Alabama, to co-operate with Thomas. Then, with the rest, as if disdaining to measure arms once more with the army that had come from Gadsden to 'wipe him out,' Sherman resumed that steady march to the sea-coast season, for which he set out on the first week of May of the present year, from Chattanooga. Of the nature of this grand movement we have a tolerably clear theory, and information that it would be unwise to speak of now. We must therefore be content to be simply historical. Our readers, however, need not be disturbed by any doubts from the enemy of a disaster at Atlanta. What appears disaster may prove only the necessary preliminary to a grand plan resulting in victory."

Hood has thus far got south of the Tennessee River, where he is observed by an efficient force under Thomas, and drawing supplies from Talladega, Alabama, has Kilpatrick on his rear. Meanwhile Sherman, whose winter campaign the rebel Generals had undertaken to lay out and control, is far away with Central Georgia at his mercy, and perhaps even now bearing down upon Macon. This accomplished, it will be seen, tallies very well with the extract from a letter in the Cincinnati *Commercial* which we printed a few days ago.

Scenes in Charleston.

[From the South Carolina Advocate.]

The messengers of death have been passing thick and fast among the inhabitants of the city, tearing up the streets, cutting gas pipes, and plunging us into darkness; thundering against churches and dwellings, and creaking generally a great tumult; but how few of our citizens have been harmed in their persons! Yet what hair-breadth escapes have been made!

I saw, but a few days since, the interior of a gentleman's residence which a shell had entered. Cutting the tester, and passing through the pavilion of a bed, it penetrated the opposite wall and lodged in the adjoining room. Both himself and his wife were in the house at the time, and he remarks there was a time or other instance a similar missile entered a chamber, and passing between the sheets and bed clothes of a crib in which an infant was lying, left the little creature unhurt, but lost in the convolutions of its bedding.

Some months ago while our intrepid firemen were making every exertion to subdue the fast-spreading flames in one of the "covers" on Meeting street, a shell fell amongst them locality. A shell, in its parabolic descent, entered an engine which a number of firemen were working, and which was surrounded by a dense crowd of spectators. At a period of our homes was blown to stems, the men were dashed to the ground, and with the exception of a negro who had just taken the place of a white man, and who received a trifling wound, no one was killed. The flood delayed at Gadsden. Just before leaving Gadsden there was a "happy time" in Hood's army, its chief officers, Generals Beauregard, Hood, Lee, Stewart, Cheatham, Clayton, Cleburne and Bate, made speeches, promising, as one of them said, 'to wipe Sherman from the list of Yankee officers.' Beauregard, as General of the field, was to be disposed of so ignominiously. Before the enemy had crossed the Chattahoochee, Sherman had thrown troops along the railroad to protect it, and was pushing his columns on Chattanooga and Atlanta, in a strong grasp, and Allatoona also, the chief point between them. He rapidly pursued Hood's closely retreating army, from Gaylesville, while the Confederate General paused at Gadsden."

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Military Intelligence.

Major General Couch has approved the proceedings of a Military Commission, recently held at Harrisburg, in the cases of Samuel Kane, William Appleman and John Rantz, citizens of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, who were charged with uniting with many other disloyal persons, in the society known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," with being armed for the purpose of resisting the Enrolment law and the military authorities of the Government; with the commission of treasonable practices; uttering disloyal sentiments, and with threatening the life of Capt. William Sivers, Deputy Provost Marshal of Bloomsburg.

Kline was sentenced to two years imprisonment; Appleman to be fined $500 and to be imprisoned until the fine is paid, and Rantz to be fined $1,000 and to be imprisoned two years. General Couch has designated Fort Mifflin as the place of confinement.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Return of Absentees to the City—Preparations for a Gay Winter at the Capital—Col. North's Trial—Return of Thos. F. Wilson, Esq.—Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 15, 1864.

The city has again assumed its usual looks of bustle and business; nearly everybody having returned to his regular duties from his late excursion to the States to attend the elections. The attention of every person connected with Departments, is turned to the preparation of reports for Congress, and extra work will be required from Secretaries to Messengers, in order to have them ready. Everybody else is busy for a "Washington Harvest," Housekeepers having set their houses in order, have now their runners out to secure members, or other distinguished persons to occupy their parlors at $100 per month. Boarding-house keepers have their lets up in every direction. Saloon keepers are refitting their bars with all the decorations and paintings possible to tempt the gaze or appetite, and lure one on to sip the poisons from a "flowing bowl." The proprietors of the thousand gambling hells are fitting up their establishments in extra splendor to draw *greenbacks* from the pockets of the unwary sojourner who may be tempted and baited to enter, where, stimulated with wine, he soon falls an easy victim to the deceptive luring games of *Faro and Roulette*. The Theatres, and other places of amusement, have secured the best of stock performers, and made engagements with all leading artistes to perform during the winter. Every train from the North comes loaded with people of every description and occupation—senators, clergymen, lawyers, contractors, adventurers, gamblers, courtezans, and loafers from every country and clime, intending to locate here during the coming Session of Congress. So, taking all things into consideration, I think we are going to have an extremely lively time for the next four months.

The trial of Colonel North and others connected with the frauds in the taking of the vote of the New York soldiers, has been again resumed, and will occupy several days. Governor Seymour has sent down some of the most talented men of New York to defend them, and well he may do so, for undoubtedly their conviction will ultimately lead to the implication of himself.

Thomas F. Wilson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Consul at Bahia, Empire of Brazil, arrived in this city on last Saturday, on a short leave. He come on board the Wachusett, which ship, it will be remembered, ran down and captured the Rebel pirate Florida, in the harbor of the city in which he is Consul, and in which he took an active part. Bahia has been for a long time a rendezvous for these pirates. The Alabama and Georgia met two British ships with coal and powder, in the summer of 1863, sent out from England expressly for the use of these pirates; but, through the determined opposition of Mr. Wilson, the Brazilian Government interfered and prohibited the coal and supplies from being taken on board the pirates. Mr. Wilson intends spending some time at his old home, Pittsburgh.

The McClellan men bet heavy on the late election, and present some very doleful faces. To-day a prominent citizen is paying his bet in front of the Waverly, by sawing a cord of wood and putting it into the coal hole. Though he has been at it all day, it does not appear as if half done, with a fair prospect of taking all day to-morrow, and his hands already blistered.

Notwithstanding so many rumors of a Cabinet change, there is nothing to base the rumors on. It is believed in well informed circles that no change will take place before the inauguration. In case Mr. Fessenden is elected U. S. Senator, then Robert J. Walker, may take charge of the Treasury. There is no probability whatever that Mr. Stanton will at present or before next 4th of March, be either relieved or resign. He has been for some time very unwell. At one time his case was considered critical. He is now convalescent. Mr. Stanton has, ever since he took charge of the War Department, devoted his fifteen to twenty hours out of every twenty-four in his office, and is on that account much broken down in health.

S. C.

General Intelligence.

Although the Duke of Newcastle had been ill for some time, his death was very sudden. A London letter states that he "was walking about his grounds at Clumber, talking cheerfully, when he threw up his arms, gave a cry, and fell stiffened." Between life and death there was no appreciable portion of time. It was such a death as Julius Cæsar pronounced to be the best.

A letter from Glasgow mentions a singular incident which occurred during a late storm. While the Dublin steamer and Clyde was on her way from Belfast to Glasgow, she shipped a heavy sea when near Ailsa Craig. The sea went completely over her funnel, and after the water had cleared away a large fish was left on the deck. The fish was four feet five inches in length, and was quite lively for some time after it had been washed on board.

The Queen of Portugal having completed her seventeenth year, there was a grand reception at Lisbon on the occasion, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

A South Australian paper says that kangaroos are increasing to such an extent throughout Australia as seriously to interfere with the feed upon sheepruns.

A star has just made his appearance in the pugilistic arena of Troy, and he is exciting a sensation among the votaries of the P. R. His name is Davis; he has just arrived from California, and he made his first appearance on Friday evening. All the muscle-men of the city were present, and they are loud in their praises of the new champion. He challenged any person present to fight him in a room, for any amount from one dollar to two hundred dollars, the said fight to give twelve whole inches the champion of America, to fight him for $2,500. Thus far the opponent of Mace has not been heard from in relation to the offer. Troy is peculiarly noted as the birth-place or adopted home of many prominent fistic notorieties, and it is perhaps on this account that the Californian makes his debut in that city.

A London paper says the Mormon delusion is steadily making inroads in the great towns of England, and diffusing itself through the agricultural districts where sheer ignorance and credulity are to be found.

The ladies are now adopting a new fashion for buttons. Buttons on ladies have lately increased by degrees from the size of a pea to the dimensions of a dumb bell and the area of a soup plate, now they are to be square. Yes, square. Can't you hope every man of you that in the spring they will exhibit the shape of a rhomboid.

A worthy couple in Detroit had a pair of twins baptized the other day, and to tell one from the other, they tied a piece of ribbon around the arm of one, which a stupid servant girl removed after the parties had left the house, and now they can't tell "which is which."

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OIL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN MICHIGAN.

After several disappointments in procuring oil in any quantity in Michigan, the people of that State have been thrown into excitement by the discovery of a well near Lakeport, St. Clair County. The history of this discovery is narrated as follows: Some time since, Mr. L. Baker, of Toledo, learning that "gum beds," or deposits of bitumen existed near Lakeport, and that gas had been escaping abundantly, proceeded to the vicinity, and quietly purchased 2,000 acres of land, embracing all the locations on which the indications referred to existed. He at once commenced the sinking of a shaft, and that is now in progress. As soon as Mr. Baker's purchase became known, several other parties commenced prospecting and buying land in this vicinity. An Eastern company, especially, understood to be already interested in explorations in other parts of the State, purchased and leased large tracts said to amount to 10,000 acres, or over. These purchases, however, it is evident are not likely to embrace the most promising lands. These were secured by Baker, who has been repeatedly importuned to sell at an enormous advance. One circumstance will show the validity of the indications acted on, when judged by the most experienced practical men. Mr. C. Funk was one of the original proprietors of the celebrated Funk wells on Oil Creek in Pennsylvania—one of which yielded for some time over 3,000 barrels of oil daily. This gentleman, hearing of the Michigan discoveries visited the State to make observations for himself, and was so well satisfied with what he saw that he purchased of Baker a two-thirds interest in a certain 80 acres, for the sum of $21,000; and further agreed to pay $100,000 if oil should be found in quantities of commercial importance. Recently, says the Detroit *Advertiser*, Mr. Funk visited the property again, although the works are only in progress he seems to regard the result as no longer contingent; for he announced to Mr. Baker that he should hold himself bound for $100,000, and has come to New York to transfer the amount to Baker's credit.

The reader will inquire what really substantial evidences exist that the indications alluded to are anything more than the superficial signs generally present among the rocks of the coal measures, and in the carniferous limestone (in Monroe county for example), but which have never been found to be the owners of large supplies of oil. It was especially to enable himself to answer this question that Mr. Winchell, the consulting Professor of Geology of the University, who has made the geology of Michigan his study, and has made a report, published by the State, on the geology of the lower peninsula, Prof. Winchell visited the region and also extended his observations through the township of Enniskillen, in Canada West, for the purpose of being able to institute comparisons in the two localities. The result of geological examinations made at this time and previously, shows that the two oil regions are based on the same geological formation—the Huron group, according to the Michigan report of 1860. It shows that the main body of the formation exists on the Michigan side, and in the vicinity of the Canada dips westward, through the prolongation of the formation toward the east, reaches nearly to the eastern line of Lambton co., C. W., gradually thinning out in that direction. The rocks which compose it consist of shales and clays with frequent beds of sandstone and magnesian limestone, and lenticular masses of iron pyrites, of limited extent—the whole having a thickness of 600 to 700 feet. Some of the shales are extremely bituminous, and assume a black color. These burn freely, and, in some cases, where fire has been communicated to them at an outcrop, the combustion has been maintained for months. By distillation they afford petroleum and all the related compounds. Thus bituminous shale has been used for fuel in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky as the "black slate" of the West. It was brought to light in this State by the researches of Houghton and Hubbard; and Prof. Winchell considers that it represents the Genesee slate of New York.

These bituminous shales are the source of the oil of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, Michigan and Canada, that the chemist does in his laboratory, nature is doing slowly in the bosom of the earth. From the black shales an oily emanation is constantly passing off, which, as it condenses it, the products escape to the atmosphere, and are lost. Where a rock is overlaid by a sandstone, as in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the oil finds its way to the surface, and where the oil is accumulated, a further escape being prevented by an impervious covering over the sandstone. By boring into the sandstone the gaseous matter supplies the elastic pressure of the surrounding waters forces the oil out. In the oil regions of Canada and Michigan, the overlying sandstone is wanting, but the oil forms and is retained by 50 to 100 feet of drift materials of an argillaceous character, and the oily emanation is confined within the formation in which it originates. Here the gas passes through the sandstone layers and fills such cavities as exist, and may be drawn off by carrying an excavation downward into the formation. The oil, which is found in the lower part of the overlying beds is gravelly and porous, and much oil rises up and accumulates in them; so that, by sinking a shaft to the surface of the bed rock, and a subdrift to that level, and thus supplies a material of a dark color and poor quality for distilling, but very good for lubrication. It is likely the same thing will be found in Michigan, but of this there is no certainty. Whether "surface oil" is obtained or not, the proofs of "rock oil" in the formation beyond reasonable question exist. Other proofs, besides the identity of the formation, may be mentioned the similarity in the physical features of the region, the black color of the waters—Black River and a consequent part of Black Creek—the existence of extensive "gum beds" or deposites of bitumen, the appearance of oil on the surface of standing waters, the escape of enormous quantities of gas, etc. In every respect the analogy with the Enniskillen region is complete, and the differences exist only in the degree in which they would favor profitable production. These differences are all in favor of the Michigan side.

Railroads in the United States.

In the inquest at New York, in the case of the New Haven railroad accident, Mr. Walter W. Evans, a civil engineer, has been examined. His testimony was rather startling, and is calculated to make travelers by railway uneasy. He said he never considered himself safe on this road, because four long trains were on certain days drawn by two locomotives, over an inferior track. He went on to say that at a point near Fifty-second street, New York, he had pushed pieces of rotten sleepers out of place with his fingers. He added that the sleepers were too short; the track was not kept in line, and that a switch was carelessly tended near Fifty-second street. On the Harlem road he declared that the two tracks are so close that the cars frequently strike each other! The Harlem road was, however, a better one than the New Haven road. He had seen rotten sleepers, rails out of the chairs, &c. Further he said:

"The engine drivers of the New Haven Road were an inferior class; they showed it by starting the cars with a jerk. The railways in Europe were superior to those in this country. Were kept in better order; superintended by the most able men, regardless of cost. Rails made here were just as good, and even better than those made in England; our iron ores were better; the general cause of trouble was the desire for cheapness. In England every rail is tested, but not so here. The construction of roads in England was better; our railroads were deficient in ballasting, draining, &c., of beds. The Pennsylvania Railroad was an exception to the rule.

"Cross-examined by Horace F. Clark—The Harlem road was not inferior to any other road in the country. The great fault of our railroads was the want of capital, a want of surplus labor; engines now built cost four times as much as before; in Europe every man was skilful in the spring they will exhibit the shape of a rhomboid.

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GEN. BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

An Important Speech—The Olive Branch—How to Raise Men and Fight the Rebels.

Monday evening last, Gen. Butler was the recipient of particular honors by a large number of New Yorkers, who attended his reception at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In reply to an address, the General made a speech, which contains some noticeable views. After referring to the result of the election, he remarked that in view of the unanimity of the American people; in view of the strength and majesty of the law; in view of the might of the nation, might it not be suggested that now is a good time for us once again to hold out to the deluded men of the South the olive branch of peace, and say to them, "Come back, come back, now. This is the last time of asking. Come back and leave the feeding upon the husks, and come with us to the fat of the land, and let by-gones be by-gones, if by-gones are by-gones, and our country will live in peace hereafter." (Loud applause.) Are we not able to afford that now? Do we not stand strong enough? Do we not stand with Union enough to be able to afford that to the leaders and to all? There might have been reason, I think, among a proud and chivalrous people, that they would not desert their leaders in answer to the amnesty of President Lincoln; but now has come an hour when we can say, "Come back, come back and submit to the laws, and you shall find exactly such laws as before, except so far as they are altered by the good judgment of the Legislatures of the land, bearing on the condition now, not existing when the laws were passed." Again, let us go to the times of asking. Come back and leave the feeding upon the husks, and come with us to the fat of the land, and let by-gones be by-gones, if by-gones are by-gones, and our country will live in peace hereafter." (Loud applause.) Are we not able to afford that now? Do we not stand strong enough? Do we not stand with Union enough to be able to afford that to the leaders and to all? There might have been reason, I think, among a proud and chivalrous people, that they would not desert their leaders in answer to the amnesty of President Lincoln; but now has come an hour when we can say, "Come back, come back and submit to the laws, and you shall find exactly such laws as before, except so far as they are altered by the good judgment of the Legislatures of the land, bearing on the condition now, not existing when the laws were passed." We are in a condition now, not from the hilt. Such a war will be a decisive war, and, therefore, without trespassing too long upon festivities of this occasion, and keeping the ladies in waiting for too long, in answer to what you were kind enough to suggest, I look upon this victory as one of the best—decided it not in a military point of view, but in that overpowering civil point of view which decides the fate of nations everywhere. So I say, let us go to the polls of the overlying beds is gravelly and porous, and much oil rises up and accumulates in them; so that, by sinking a shaft to the surface of the bed rock, and a subdrift to that level, and thus supplies a material of a dark color and poor quality for distilling, but very good for lubrication. It is likely the same thing will be found in Michigan, but of this there is no certainty. Whether "surface oil" is obtained or not, the proofs of "rock oil" in the formation beyond reasonable question exist. Other proofs, besides the identity of the formation, may be mentioned the similarity in the physical features of the region, the black color of the waters—Black River and a consequent part of Black Creek—the existence of extensive "gum beds" or deposites of bitumen, the appearance of oil on the surface of standing waters, the escape of enormous quantities of gas, etc. In every respect the analogy with the Enniskillen region is complete, and the differences exist only in the degree in which they would favor profitable production. These differences are all in favor of the Michigan side.

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Wit and Wisdom.

Be not vain of your want of vanity.

Merit can afford to give a long credit for praise.

Patience is but lying to, and riding out the gale.

An evil heart can make a hell without the aid of a devil.

Knowledge and timber shouldn't be much used till they are seasoned.

Watches are often stolen. Every watch should be kept upon its guard.

A cunning political rope-walker may come at last to a rope that he can't walk.

The man who goes for the killing of all dogs is probably a thief.

There is little use of the sense of hearing if we can't hear sense.

To ejaculate "God help the poor," is one of the cheapest of charities.

Forgive. If your neighbor's offense is a r, don't let yours be rancor.

It is right to be contented with what we have, but never with what we are.

The surest way of gaining men's respect is to prefer your own approbation to theirs.

Attention can really be as little preached or flogged into a young person as ability.

That man is rich indeed in friends who can lose two or three and not be bankrupt.

Nothing but efforts after virtue we have not can keep alive the virtues we have.

Why is the letter I, like a young lady giving away her sweetheart to another? Because it makes over a lover.

Good manners are a part of good morals, and it is as much your duty as interest to practice both.

Love is the ace of hearts, and it trumps the world's kings, queens, knaves, diamonds, and all the rest of the pack.

The science that could teach many men to forget would be more welcome to them than all the trickery of Mnemonics.

We admire to see a fellow take a twenty-cent cigar from his mouth to grumble at paying five cents for a morning paper.

The poor author must "keep the wolf from the door," and he has no weapon with which to confront him but his trusty steel—pen.

It matters not how trifling the speciality, if a man only knows something that nobody else knows, the word will respect him.

"Have you ever broken a horse?" inquired a horse-jockey. "No, not exactly," replied Simmons, "but I have broken three or four wagons."

There are many people whose intellect and judgment would stand much higher in the world's estimation if they had never been taught to write.

Mr. Jenkins was dining at a very frugal table, and a piece of bacon near him was so very small that the lady of the house remarked to him, "Pray, Mr. Jenkins, help yourself to the bacon. Don't be afraid of it." "No, I deed, madam—I've seen a piece twice as large, and it did not scare me a bit."

A writer of a modern book of travels, relating the particulars of his being cast away thus concludes: "After having walked eleven hours without having tracked the print of a human foot, to my great comfort and delight I saw a man hanging on a gibbet; my pleasure at the cheering sight was impossible, for it convinced me that I was in a civilized country."

A young Cambridge student once contended with Johnson, whom he met at Bosswell's, that prosaic poetry and poetical prose must be equally good. "No sir," said the doctor, "a man may like brandy in his tea, though not tea in his brandy." The student was asked afterwards what he thought of Dr. Johnson. "I think," said he, "that he is the great head of conversation—his diction is all contradiction."

There are some men who gain much popularity by always expressing in a hearty manner much more than they feel. They are delighted to see you; they rejoice to hear that your health is improving; and you, not caring to inquire how much substance there is behind these phrases, and not disinclined to imagine that your health is a matter of importance which people might naturally take interest in, enjoy this hearty but somewhat inflated welcome.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF A century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. J. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct28-1y

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 150 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug13-6m

RESTAURANTS.

WILLIAM BUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jun9-1y

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals with the shortest time with magnificent style, but also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and Go Steve will be particularly prepared at the well-known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reisenau. Therefore, get the best chowder drink at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se19-8m

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct21-1y

VIEKHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT
No. 54 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oct28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy20-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. aug24-1y

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 28 WEST STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., November 7th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in *duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, November 19th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the state Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) three hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1,650) one thousand and fifty pounds gross weight. Bulls, Stags Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Heavies Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after receival from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will enter into and execute a contract in accordance therewith, and be prepared to become his securities giving good and sufficient bonds for the fulfillment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before receive the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.
no15 3t

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD. In store and for sale by ALEXANDER GORDON, No. 91 Second street. se22

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Extraordinary success of the world renowned tragedian and comedian,

McKEAN BUCHANAN,

and his beautiful and accomplished daughter,

Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,

who are a trusting crowds of enthusiastic admirers, and are hailed by all as among the greatest living tragedians.

THIS EVENING, will be presented Shakspeare's masterpiece, entitled

HAMLET.

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.....McKean Buchanan
Ophelia.....Miss Virginia Buchanan
(supported by a powerful cast.)

In rehearsal, the Octoroon.

THEATRE.

REVIVAL! REVIVAL! REVIVAL!

OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.

ACT 1ST—TERREBONE PLANTATION.
ACT 2D—ZOE, THE OCTOROON.
THE INDIAN HUNTER, THERESOLVE.
ACT 3D—LAND ING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.
THE INDIAN, THE DEATH OF PAUL.
ACT 4TH—THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
SALOON, THE OCTOROON.
ACT 5TH—THE NEGRO QUARTERS.
SCUDDER PROTECTS THE WHITE MAN
THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st,

And every evening during the week, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, this play will be brought out in such a manner as to merit the approbation and support of the public.
no16 W. HENDERSON, Manager.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

Unprecedented Success! Thunders of Applause!!
Second week of the great Spanish Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste.

M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL,

who executes some of the most wonderful and thrilling feats upon the Tight Rope, without the aid of a balance pole.

The star Slaters, Misses MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER, whose artistic efforts are crowned with success.

MASTER WINTER RAVEL, the youthful wonder.

Two new Ballets, in which the Bouquet of Beauty appear.

First week of the Comic Pantomime, LE STATUE BLANCHE, in which the celebrated Comic Pantomimist, Mr. GEORGE R. EDISON, will appear as the Clown.
no14

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jes3-1y

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,860,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. R. Logan, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Peirce Shaffer, Wm. Holland, John D. Scull, The S. H. Lee, Willis Roothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Hobert, Wm. W. Ward, P. H. Eaton, Jno. Caldwell, Wm. E. Schenck, R. M. Wilson, W. Vankirk, N. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. KLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,660,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
jes9-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
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WM. PHILLIPS, President.	
JOHN WATT, Vice President.	
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary,	se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures Against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
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Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. G. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
D. L. FARNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.
se6-1y	

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor, WM. BAGALEY, President.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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BENJ. E. REES,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se18-1y F. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 341 corner Liberty and Wayne streets,
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; Arabia Licorice, True;
Carbonate Ammonia;
Temple's Compound Syrup, Hops and Boneset;
Nichol's Elixir, Bark with Iron;
Burrel's Indian Linament;
Extract Logwood;
Brown's Bronchial Troches;
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup;
Alcohol 68 per cent. no13

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
[se29-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by S. MEGRAW, oct21-1y

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel'd, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street. se

OILS

WM. B. RICE,
NO. 73 Broadway, Empire Buildings, New York, Room No. 45.
OFFERS FOR SALE ALL THE DESIRABLE
PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
Consisting in part as follows:

GERMANIA,	VENANGO,
HIGHGATE,	ALLEGHENY,
KNOX FARM,	COLUMBIA,
UNITED STATES,	NOBLE WELL,
SUCCESS,	REVENUE,
BUCHANAN FARM,	CONSOLIDATED,
BLOOMFARM,	MAPLE SHADE,
McKINLEY,	OIL CITY.

Oil territory for sale in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.
Subscriptions obtained for new companies.
Oil lands bought.
New companies organized.
PITTSBURGH REFERANCE—J. D. Scully, Cashier 1st National Bank.
New York, Oct. 23, 1864. no5-2w

JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate and Oil Stock Broker,
No. 115 Fourth Street.

The subscriber, having opened an office at No. 115 Fourth street for the purpose of transacting a general Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and acquaintances in the purchase and sale of houses, building lots, farm, coal, and oil lands; also Oil Company, Bank, Railroad, and Bridge stocks, and Government bonds.

Special attention paid to orders to buy or sell all kinds of stocks abroad.

REFERS—To Thompson, Bell & Co., bankers; John S. Dilworth, Esq.; John A. Caughey, Esq. no8-10t

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.
Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no2-3m

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
38 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st. New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. S. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.
se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil stock. Apply to R. McLEAN & CO.
se8-1

JOHN R. EDWARDS.....L. L. EDWARDS
EDWARDS & CO.,
PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
136 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se8-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.
se7

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. jn4

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh,

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law renceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN,
McKeesport, September, 1863.

FINANCIAL

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	3,470 83
Interest accrued	3,474 83
Cash on hand	21,558 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Dividends, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, WM. H. SMITH, J. E. MOORHEAD, } Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. B COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.
no8-3m	

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN W. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oct1-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se7-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A.D. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au19-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Coupons, Sight or Time Drafts on New York, and Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,	
JOHN D SCULLY, Cash'r.	
se7	

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $6 55 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy26

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, 55 Market street.
se7

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING.
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh, where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.
jy28

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SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
DEALER IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.
N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.
W. A. LYONS,
no14 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
je1y

CORDAGE.
OIL WELL,
MANILLA and
HEMP ROPE,
BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,
An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.
LONG & DUFF,
oct3-3m 90 Water street.

HENRY L. BUTLER,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
No. 76 Grand street,
Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct4-1m

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.
This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.
E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 18 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct3-3m

REVOLVERS.
A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street. no6

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au12-1f Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,
Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 60 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.
For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 84 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises.
The above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.
M. TINDLE,
oct21-td Agent for the Estate.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Snowden Township, on the Piney Fork of Peter's Creek, two and a half miles from the Monongahela River, at Bentley's Mill. Contains 70 acres of land, 57 of which is cleared. The old half of the place is underlaid with coal and limestone.
The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, large bank barn, and 200 fruit trees of best selection. The place is well watered. This is one of the best stock or grain growing farms in the county, and the coal, in a few years, will become very valuable. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.

$800 WILL PURCHASE
A neat Cottage House, with stable, pump at the door, and two acres of rich garden land; well suited for a mechanic or doctor. Situated on Peter's Creek, in a thickly settled neighborhood. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.
nov1

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A FARM of 109 acres, 50 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river Knox county, Indiana, 7 miles from Bicker Station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 30 bushels of fruit trees planted, and any one that will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
oct29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The Rankin Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, under cultivation, all of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granary, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.
For terms apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 22 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oct21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—
Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within convenient drive for business men. On the premises is a two-story frame house, with south and east front 42x36, with verandah and portico; a comfortable stable 22x24, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of Quince, Peach and Pear—with a grape-vine producing 1½ to 2 barrels per year. There is an abundance of Sarnsbery, evergreens and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a most healthful country situation where property is beginning to rise in value, will not let this opportunity slip them. For particulars enquire at the office of G. C. LIGHTCAP'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oct20-1m

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct1-tf 122 Third street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 97 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and two mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to MARY ANN TIERNEY, on the premises, or W. C. LAUGHINBAUGH,
au24-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, a large portion in river bottom, with about 50 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements are large, and consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the choicest fruit trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers superior facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Or Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. ACHESON, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my15-tf

DENTISTRY.

SPENCER'S
STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 254 Penn street.
SPENCER employs nine first-class assistants,
SPENCER always has a lady in attendance to assist
SPENCER in waiting upon ladies and children,
SPENCER is so successful in business, that
SPENCER'S office is crowded daily. It is
SPENCER of whom every body talks, and the word
SPENCER is upon every one's lips. It is at
SPENCER'S that every one goes for Teeth, because
SPENCER makes the best and cheapest Teeth.
SPENCER extracts Teeth without pain, and
SPENCER fills Teeth with pure gold, and
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N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R McCUNE, PRES. | N. HOLMES, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 16, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s	102	103½
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	96¾	97
Gold	238	.....
Pittsburgh 6s	.....	98½
Allegheny County 6s	60	.....
Allegheny Insurance	25½	.....
Pennsylvania	.....	12½
Monongahela Navigation Co	.....	48½
Connellsville R. R	11¼	11½
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	11½
1st National, Allegheny	113½	.....
Daisell	.....	10
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	.....	12
Iron City	.....	.60
Stella	.....	.90
Federal	.....	1.20
Big Name	.....	1.05
Fleming & Blood	.....	4
Phillips	.....	7¼
Oil Basin	.....	9
Eldorado	20¾	21
Merchants	.....	.50
Cherry Run Central	1.30	.....
McAboy Cherry Run	.....	1.20
National	.....	1.75
Manner	.....	.95
Rynd	6	.....

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

Oil stocks were less in request to-day, and some of the leading ones are lower in price. Excelsior, 1⅝@2 asked; Continental, active and sold at 8¼; Maple Shade offered at 35, at thirty days; Dalzell, 9½@9¾ asked; McElhenny, 6@6¼; Noble and Delamater, 9; Egbert, 4¾; Curtin, 11; Schuylkill and Oil Creek at about 3½; Eldorado sold at 2½, and Phillips 7 offered. Gold 221. Money abundant and Governments rampant.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

—There was a fair amount of business transacted at the Board to-day. U. S. 5-20s sold at 103½; Connellsville Railroad interest bearing stock brought 11¾; 238 was bid for Gold. In oil stocks El Dorado sold at 22¾, below the Philadelphia price. After Board Allegheny and Pittsburgh oil stock was sold at 10, and Monongahela Navigation at 46. On the street and at the various stock brokers there was not much activity. Some few hundred shares of El Dorado were sold at 2.40.

—At Thurston's Exchange last evening there was a larger attendance than at any time previous, but the sellers of stocks largely predominated—buyers were scarce. Phillips were offered at 6.90; Rosa, at $1.40; Fleming and Blood, at 3¾; Columbia, at 83; Tarr, Story and Cherry Run, sold at $1 10; 190 shares McAboy, at 91; and 100 shares Rynd Farm, at 6¼. The latter is a New York company, with a capital of 2,000,000, and paid a dividend of 3½ per cent. on ten dollars per share in October.

—Judge Grier, in the United States District Court on Tuesday, took occasion to denounce the issue of Bounty Bonds by the School Districts. He spoke of the act under which they were created as a flagrant violation of the rights of property owners, and oppressive in its operations. We were informed some time ago that the honorable Judge had expressed himself opposed to these bonds, and would do them all the injury he could from a sense of duty. The legality of their issue, however, has been decided in their favor by our local courts, and no doubt but the Supreme Court will sustain the decision of the lower courts. Holders of this class of securities need not become alarmed, for we opine there will never come a time when the people will be come so demoralized as to forget the exigency that caused their issue, or refuse to pay either the interest or principal.

There are now one hundred and fifty-eight oil companies, with a nominal capital of over *eighty-six millions of dollars!* The actual sum paid in is about *twenty millions of dollars!*

Of these companies we notice—

2 companies at	$2,500,000	$5,000,000
6 companies at	1,000,000	6,000,000
17 companies at	1,000,000	17,000,000
3 companies at	600,000	1,200,000
41 companies at	500	45,500,0 0
1 company at	.....	450,000
3 companies at	400,000	800,000
3 companies at	375,000	1,125,000
6 companies at	300,000	1,800,000
10 companies at	250,000	2,500,000
6 companies at	200,000	1,200,000
1 company at	150,000	150,000
1 company at	125,000	125,000
10 companies at	100,000	60,000
1 company at	75,000	75,000

Of these Companies we have only 16 Companies whose capital has been paid in full, and 91 Companies who have received only partial payment, while the rest of 41 Companies have not made any statement whatever, undoubtedly for reasons better known to themselves. To give our readers an idea, and it may be convenient for future reference, of the bases upon which Oil Companies are formed, we give below a more detailed account:—

10 companies, par value $10, paid up in full.
2 companies, par value $5, paid up in full.
1 company, par value $4, paid up in full.
1 company, par value $2 50, paid up in full.
3 companies, par value $1, paid up in full.

Further:—

1 company, par value $50, paid in $5.
2 companies, par value $20, paid in $1.
1 company, par value $15, paid in $10.
10 companies, par value $10, paid in $5.
2 companies, par value $10, paid in $6 66.
3 companies, par value $10, paid in $4.
1 company, par value $10, paid in $3 75.
3 companies, par value $10, paid in $3 50.
3 companies, par value $10, paid in $2 82.
8 companies, par value $10, paid in $3.
13 companies, par value $10, paid in $2 50.
3 companies, par value $10, paid in $2 25.
12 companies, par value $10, paid in $2.
1 company, par value $10, paid in $1 50.
1 company, par value $10, paid in $1 25.
1 company, par value $10, paid in $1 11.
1 company, par value $10, paid in $1.
4 companies, par value $5, paid in $3.
7 companies, par value $5, paid in $2 50.
6 companies, par value $5, paid in $2.
1 company, par value $5, paid in $1 75.
6 companies, par value $5, paid in $1.
1 company, par value $2 50, paid in $1

—The above statement should open the eyes of some of those ardent purchasers of Oil Stocks, many of whom are investing, as the votaries of fortune invest in lottery tickets in the hope of drawing a prize. That many of the Oil Companies are paying well, we do not deny; but it would be the veriest madness to suppose that one-half of the several scores of companies can ever pay their stockholders a dollar by way of dividend. Our readers, if they will dabble in the greasy waters, should make careful investigation and inquiry before parting with their money, for ten chances to one if ever they see it again. This by way of caution only.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

November 15.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 2,500 head this week. Holders are firmer in their views, but prices are without any material change. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers are selling at 16@17c., the latter for choice; fair to good at 13@15c., and common 9@12c. ₱ lb. as to quality.

Buffalo—Cattle of the same as last quoted; 4,600 head arrived and sold at from 7 to 8½c. ₱ lb. gross, as to quality.

Cows—Quite low. About 100 head sold at 60@90 per head, as to quality.

Hogs—The market continues dull. About 2,000 head sold at $15@17 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,200 head from Pennsylvania; 650 head from Illinois; 550 head from Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, reached about 4,500 head this week. The demand is good, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Fair quality is selling at from 7@7½c, and good to extra at from 8@8½c ₱ lb, gross, according to quality.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 100 head this week. The demand is good and prices continue very high. Springers are selling at from $80@70, and Cow and Calf at from $80@90 a head, as to quality. Old poor cows are selling at $20@25 ₱ head. Calves—About 30 head sold at 7c in @10c ₱ lb, as to weight and condition.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reached about 2,600 head this week. The market is very dull, but prices are without change. Sales are making at $15 50@17 00 the 100 lbs net, the latter for prime corn-fed.

4,400 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at $15 00@17 00 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

502 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from $15 50@17 00 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

Lead at St. Louis.

November 16.

No sales reported. Buyers and sellers are apart. We quote nominally at 14@14½c. ₱ lb for soft. There are 2,650 pigs, mostly for the Arsenal and Shot Tower.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, } Thursday, Nov. 17, 1864. }

BUSINESS—There has been a steady improvement in trade since Monday. The election being over, everybody seems in a good humor. Their attention is now occupied with business. The weather has further improved. Produce is daily increasing by river and rail. Our rivers are in fine navigable order. The largest class of boats have no reason to complain on account of water. Freights to the various points are not very plenty; boats, however, by practising a little accommodation with each other, manage to pick up paying trips. The expenses of running a steamer at this time is such that, to make both ends meet, cheap freights have to be discarded. We have at present a regular line of packets that leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on their set days. The Kate B. Porter leads off to-day; passengers and shippers can depend on this; she will be followed by the Guidon. The Starlight left yesterday for Cincinnati with a splendid trip of freight and a good number of passengers. The Iron City arrived from Cincinnati with a fine trip. Among her freight was 150 tons pig iron. The Bertha is the St. Louis packet; she is filling up rapidly. She will be followed by the pretty steamer Kate Putnam. The Jonas Powell and Golden Era are due. They will have dispatch. The new steamer Alex. Speer, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville. The Anna, the boat that Forrest did not capture is attracting a good share of attention. She will soon be all right again. Captain Maratta has immortalized himself as well as the noble Anna. The iron steamer Tamaulipas will leave for the Sunny South this day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRANBERRIES—The market was firm with a moderate demand. Small sales were reported at $17 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The demand for some days have about kept pace with the receipts. Prices rule about the same. We note sales of 1600 lbs roll at 35@38c, as per quality.

GRAIN—We have nothing particularly interesting to note in regard to this article. The receipts are increasing, and so are the sales. Oats —Were in better demand. The receipts were short of the wants of the home market. Prices are tending upward; sales of 2 car loads at depot at 90c, 600 bushels do, terms withheld; sales of 200 bushels from store, at 95@96c. Wheat was steady, with a fair demand for Red at $2 00. White, $2 10 per bushel. Corn—The demand was active. The sales were restricted. Sales of 250 bushels old shelled, at $1 36, delivered. Sales of 200 bushels new ear, 1,000 bbls meas, same delivey, on private terms, and 1,000 bbls mess for the last half of December, sellers' option, at $40. Beef steady with fair demand, and about previous prices. Messrs. Burns, Cull & Mears steady. Lard heavy and a shade easier at 21½ @24c., latter price an extreme. Butter quiet and unchanged at 34@46c. for Ohio, and 42@51c. for State. Cheese quiet at 16@25c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 16.

Flour dull, and declined 20c. Wheat dull, and declined 2@10c; sales at $1 79@1 80 for No. 1, and $1 70 for No. 2. Corn firm, and advanced 2@3c; sales at $1 35@1 38 for old. Oats dull, and advanced 1c; sales at 64½@65c. Provisions dull at $26 50@27 00 for mess; $23 50@24 00 for prime mess; $18 00@18 50 for sweet pickled hams. Hogs firm at 10½@10¾c for prime. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 37,000 bush; corn, 27,000 bush; oats, 3,500 bush. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 80,000 bush; corn, 28,000 bush; oats, 136,000 bush.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 16.

Flour heavy, with a declining tendency; Western extra, $11. Wheat has a declining tendency, being 2@3c lower. Corn firm; old White, $1 78.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

Flour inactive. Wheat active, at $2 75@2 80 for White. Corn dull; Yellow, $1 81@1 82. Oats steady at 90c. Whisky dull.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, Nov 17, 1864. }

Business in the oil way was dull yesterday. The sales made were barely worth mentioning; the late advance in Crude was more than buyers were willing to stand—they have generally decided to wait and see what will be the next move. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts about keep pace with the transactions. The river to Oil City continues in good navigable order; the amount of oil to come forward is said to be large. There were no arrivals from the oil regions yesterday. The departures include the Ida Rees and the Echo No. 2, both had fair trips. Our reports from the oil districts represent the market as being firm, with good business being transacted. From New York we learn that the market was firm, with a continued good demand, prices tending upward. There is a more liberal demand for Refined Oils for the Western markets. In our daily rounds we have met several Western purchasers. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

REFINED OIL—Holders were firm, and were generally asking a further advance; buyers were shy. Free Oil was held at 82@83c for present delivery. Buyers were offering 81@81½c. Bonded Oil was held at 66c.

CRUDE OIL—Firm and in fair demand. Some dealers have withdrawn their stocks for higher prices. Buyers seem to be of the opinion that the rates are pretty high, and are disposed to wait. The sales were small, and were at a variety of prices, according to the gravity. Sales of 100 bbls at 34½c, packages to be returned; 150 do at 33½c gravity, in bad order; at 34½@35c; 200 do at 36c; 100 do at 34½c; 200 do at 34½c, the packages exchanged or returned; sales of 140 bbls at 40c, bbls included, and 50 do at 39c, same conditions.

TURPENTINE—Sales of 200 bbls "Brilliant," in bond, at 29c.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins	187	Pennock & Ball	500
J. Clarke	600		
Total			2078

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Company, 71 bbls Refined for New York.

Lucesco Company, 104 bbls Tar for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Company, 50 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Wurmser, Myers & Co, 139 bbls Refined for New York.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

We have to report a fair demand for all qualities, and a liberal business is being transacted at the various yards throughout the city, at the following quotations:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, per 1,000 feet		$65 0
1st Common	"	55 0
2d "	"	45 0
3d "	"	35 0
Hemlock	"	30 0
Pine Joists and Timber per 1,000 feet		45 0
Pine Fencing Boards	"	40 6
Hemlock	"	30 0
1st Common Flooring	"	70 0
2d "	"	60 0
1st " weather boarding	"	50 0
2d "	"	38 0
Locust Posts per 100		40 0
Shingles, No. 1, 18-inch, per 1,000 feet		7 50
" " 2, "	"	6 50
Lath	"	6 0

Louisville Tobacco Market.

November 15.

The sales at the auction warehouses amounted to 79 hhds, at the following prices: At the Pickett 1 hhd stems at $4 10, of low grade at 80; 1 hhd light lugs at 9 60 to 10 00, 6 hhds heavy lugs at 10, 2 at 12 50, 5 of light leaf at 15 75 to 16 50, fine leaf at 16 00 to 25 00, and 4 hhds choice Balard county leaf at 25 00, 36 00, 40 00 and 44 00. At the Ninth street, light lugs $9 00 to 10 00, 1 of heavy lugs 12 75, and leaf 14 25 to 22 25. At the Boone 2 hhds at 9 45 to 10 00, 2 at 12 25 to 12 75, and leaf 14 50 to 26 00. At the Louisville 2 hhds light lugs at 9 25 to 10 00, 3 of heavy lugs at 11 75 to 13 00, and leaf at 14 00 to 18 25, and 1 at 35 25. The sales of the week were 357 hhds, and the entire sales since the 1st of November were 741 hhds.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

November 16.

Receipts have been small, amounting for the week to but 95 hhds and some other packages. The breaks have consequently been small, and prices steady and firm for all qualities. The sales of the week number 196 hhds; rejected bids on 59 additional hhds. The demand was less active to-day, but there was no change in prices. Sales at 9 factory lugs at $9 50@10 00; 8 painters' at $11 50@13 25; 11 common shipping leaf at $14 25@17 75; 12 medium do at $18 50@ 24; 4 good and fine at $25@28 25, and 1 common manufacturing at $24 per 100 lbs. Bids on 21 hhds rejected.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

November 16.

Sales to-day of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse were as follows:—10 hhds and 4 boxes, viz: 3 hhds common Kentucky, 1 at $6 75, 1 at $8 50, 2 at $9 00 to 9 50, 1 at $12, 1 at $13 50; 2 hhds, Boone County, Kentucky, 1 at $19 25, 1 at $25; 2 hhds, Mason County, Kentucky, at $26; 4 boxes of Boone County, Kentucky, 1 at $12 50, 1 at $19 50, 1 at $27 25, at $28.

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

The arrivals of hay by wagons at this market during the week just past, have been fair, but the demand has been good and full equal to them. The market closed firm at full prices. We quote:

Loose, per ton	$26@27
Baled, per ton	28@30

The arrivals of straw have been very light, and prices are so irregular that accurate quotations can not be given. We therefore omit them altogether.

Cotton at St. Louis.

November 16.

Received this week, 993 bales at 122 bags. The market has been moderately active, with a considerable advance in prices. Sales for the past two days of 90 bales low middlings and middlings, in lots, part Missouri, at $1 22½@1 23; 40 do middlings at $1 25@1 27; 121 do sales at middlings at $1 27½@1 28, and four do do at $1 28¼ ₱ lb.

Cincinnati Alcohol Market.

There has been rather a better demand during the past week, and prices are a shade higher at $3 48 for 98 ₱ cent. over proof.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Iron City	Noss	Cincinnati.
Maria	Montgomery	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Starlight	Armstrong	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about eight feet six inches water in the channel and falling slowly. The weather was pleasant for the season. Business on the wharf was pretty active. The boats going out carry a large number of passengers.

THE well known passenger steamer Starlight, Captain Armstrong, leaves to-day, positively, for Cincinnati and Louisville. Persons who have traveled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments.

THE fine packet Bertha, Capt. Vankirk, is fast filling up for St. Louis. Since her last trip she has been fitted up in a superior manner for the winter trade. She is at present as good as new. Our young friend "Van," who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE fine packet Kate B. Porter is advertised for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is in charge of Capt. Joseph H. Porter, an experienced officer and a clever gentleman. Any business entrusted to this boat will be done up about right. This boat was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade, and Captain Porter says he will fight it out, if it takes all fall.

THE fine and splendid passenger steamer Kate B. Porter leaves this day, positively, for Cincinnati. This boat is one of the regular packets that runs between these ports. Her accommodations are A No. 1. Persons who have traveled on her speak in flattering terms of her apartments. She is in charge of Captain Joseph H. Porter, one of the cleverest officers that comes to this port. In the office will be found Capt R. H. Porter, a prompt, careful and obliging officer.

THE new iron steam packet Tamaulipas, Capt. Brown, leaves to-day for Vicksburg and New Orleans. This boat, the hull of which is entirely of iron, was built by Messrs. Mason & Snowden, mechanics who have no superiors. She is the second iron steamer, for river navigation, that was built at this port. The first was the Valley Forge, built by Messrs. Robinson & Minnis, for Capt. Thomas Baldwin. The Valley Forge was built on the Monongahela. She made a number of trips between this port and St. Louis. The Tamaulipas is commanded by Capt. Brown, who carries with him our best wishes for an abundant success in himself and his noble craft. The first clerk is Capt. Charles Wilkins, a clever gentleman and an experienced and attentive officer.

A MAMMOTH TOW BOAT.—The largest and most powerful tow boat ever constructed in the West is now building at the ship yard of Messrs. E. & N. Porter, Shoustown. The hull is 223 feet long, 36 feet beam and 6 feet hold. Her model is said to be as near perfection as can be produced. The names of the builders is a sufficient guarantee that the material and workmanship will be of the best description. The engines are 28 inches in diameter with 9 feet lehgth of stroke, her wheel will be 30 feet in diameter with a face of 28 feet. She will be the largest wheel ever got up for a western boat. This mammoth boat is building for towing coal from Pittsburgh to New Orleans in high water, and from Louisville to New Orleans when the upper rivers become low. She will be launched about Christmas. She is owned by the Brother Watsons, who have been engaged in the coal business for many years, and whose large experience will be fully developed in producing the best and most complete towboat that ever floated on the Ohio or Mississippi rivers.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday's *Commercial* says:

The river has receded 18 inches during the 24 hours ending last night, with 18 feet hence to Louisville, and eight feet in the canal. The Falls are navigable for the largest class of boats. The weather is fine. At Cairo the river is 13 feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is six feet in the Kanawha, and rising.

The forward came in from Pittsburgh yesterday with a full cargo. After discharging considerable merchandise here, she left for Louisville last night.

The William Butler also arrived from Pittsburgh with a moderate trip, and is now receiving for Pittsburgh.

The Ontario left for Pittsburgh with a full cargo.

The Lent Leoti departed for Louisville, loaded to her capacity with railroad Government freight.

The Clara Poe left for Nashville with a full cargo of Government freight.

Roanoke, Pilgrim, Mist, and Columbia, from St. Louis, and Clifton, Silver Moon, Robert Burns and Alice Dean, from Memphis, are among the first boats due here.

Messrs. David Gibson & Co., received a dispatch yesterday, stating that the steamer Lancaster No. 4 struck a snag, and sunk on Sunday last, in the Missouri river, thirty miles below Jefferson City, in ten feet water. Captain A. Houghtelling, her commander, telegraphed that she cannot be raised. The Lancaster, we understand, was not insured for navigation in the Missouri, but was under Government charter when she sunk. She was a fine side wheel steamer, and had just been thoroughly repaired, and was valued at $45,000. She is owned by David Gibson & Co., and others of this city.

The steamer Robert Burns, from Memphis, passed Cairo with 336 bales of cotton. The Silver Moon, from the same port had 431 bales.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* of Monday says:

The river was falling yesterday with ten feet eight inches water in the canal in the evening by the marks. Deep Saltpetre had risen to eleven feet, but yesterday it had receded four inches. The weather was clear and quite cold all day yesterday, and ice was freely made the night previous.

On the falls, last evening, there were fully eight feet steamboat water, for descending boats, and some six feet up the middle chute for ascending boats.

The first of the coal fleet of tug boats came in from Pittsburgh yesterday, and a large amount of coal was to have been floated over the falls for the Southern market yesterday.

The Cumberland River, on Saturday, was falling slowly, with, however, over fifteen feet of water on the shoals. There were no boats arriving at Nashville. The *Press* of Saturday says:

The steamer Grey Eagle, in going from the upper to the lower landing, yesterday, met with an accident. Just before reaching the railroad bridge, the boat took a sheer on the pilot, and struck the middle pier on her passage through, carrying away her water-wheel, beams and gallows frame, and a portion of her guards from forward of the cook house to the after part of her wheel house.

When the Emma was captured and sunk in Red River, a part of her crew were captured and taken to Shreveport as prisoners. The mate, Mr. John Price, recently escaped, returned to St. Louis, and made a demand on Captain Aiken, the commander of the boat, for his wages during the whole time he was a prisoner. Captain Aiken refuses to pay, and a law suit will probably be the result, which will be somewhat of a novel affair.

ST. LOUIS.

Tuesday's *Union* says:

Another heavy rise is coming down the Missouri, which, it true, will again bring the Mississippi up to a respectable height.

We made diligent inquiries yesterday, from the different officers of the different boats that arrived from below, and from the best information there seems to be between seven and eight feet of water at Crawford's and other shoal places between this point and Cairo.

The river was about stationary last evening, and it is thought there will be no further fall of consequence; on the contrary, another rise is looked for.

The Illinois is falling at the lower end, but about stationary from Naples up, with three and a half feet in the channel.

The Missouri is not rising, as far as heard from. The late swell amounted to about two feet, which gives five feet in the channel, which is considered a respectable state for the Big Muddy.

The Upper Mississippi has risen in all about one foot, but is again reported on the decline. When the last local came down there was scant four and a half feet in the channel to Keokuk.

Navigation must be on its "last legs" at St. Paul, judging from the following, clipped from our exchanges of the 15th:

The Mollie Mohler tied up for the season at the levee yesterday, and there being no boat to take her place, the mail did not leave. Stages will commence running to Hastings to-day, at which point they will connect with the boats as long as the water craft are able to run.

Business at the landing continues brisk, but the tonnage is exceedingly large, which causes considerable rivalry and opposition. There is a large amount of freight shipping to New Orleans, and a fair quantity up the Missouri.

Rates to New Orleans remain firm at $1 per barrel for flour, 50 cents per hundred for pound freight, and $15 per head for stock.

The Commonwealth is owned by Captain Ben Hutchinson, was built at Pittsburgh, and is considered in many respects the greatest steamboat of the age. She has a capacity for nearly 2,000 tons, and it is said can carry more freight on five or six feet of water than any boat afloat. She has a neat, full length cabin, handsomely furnished, and resembles in appearance the Continental. She will run between this point and New Orleans. Capt. Ben Hutchison is her commander, with that favorite and well known officer Joe Lloyd in charge of the office.

The Belle Hays has been turned over to Capt. Hendrickson, who arrived yesterday, and will load her for some point in a few days.

The James White is being wrecked by the Underwriters, there being no hopes whatever of her being raised.

The Pilgrim is not going to Pittsburgh at present. She and the Lillie Martin have been engaged by the Packet Co. to go to Keokuk for cargoes of produce.

The Shreveport, from the Missouri, reports the Robert Emmett as having been wrecked, but her machinery still under water. She was in sight when the Lancaster No. 4 sunk below Portland. The Lancaster went down in a minute and a half, from which it is inferred that nearly all her bottom was torn out. There was talk of wrecking her. She was in Government service, and had nothing in the shape of freight on board. Captain Houghtelling has lately been very unfortunate with steamboat enterprises. The Lancaster sunk in ten feet of water.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of R. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. oct-tf

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin & Co, 1 car iron; L H Vought & Co, 14 bbls beans; John Malt, 24 bush oats, 5 do barley wheat, and 3 dressed hogs; J Caskey, 40 bush potatoes; Lockhart & Co, 2 bbls oil; J Dalzell, 17 bush potatoes; Sam Johnson, 81 bush potatoes, 12 bbls apples; Lyday & Co, 121 bbls refined.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. and C.—C P Markle, 100 bdls paper; W M'Cutcheon, 52 do do; J Kerr & Co, 9 sks chestnuts; Godfrey & Co, 28 do rags; H Riddle, 25 bx cheese; Z Zimmermans, 68 bbls apples, 15 2 bbls cider; J Dalzell, 260 bgs barley; S B Floyd, 1 car hay; J Moorhead, 1 car metal.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—E. D. Dithridge 150 bbls sand; Atterbury, Reddick & Co, 100 do do; Hartman & Bro, 1 bbls cider; J. & W. Fawley, 331 pkgs merchandise; Spencer MacKevy, 165 bags barley; L. H. Voigt & Co., 108 bbls potatoes; W. P. Beck & Co., 12 bbls merchandize; I. C. Jenkins, 12 boxes cheese; Shultz, Son & Co., 10 boxes cheese; I H. Bennett, 80 bbls apples; C. P. Kensley & Co., 30 bbls cider; R. T. Kennedy & Bro., 145 sacks wheat.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

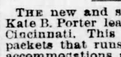
PER IRON CITY—J B Gaches, 4 bales mdse; J H Spiane, 1 lot furniture; R C Loomis, 150 tons pig metal; Culp & Shepherd, 100 bbls flour; Clarke & Co, 150 sks wheat, 2 hhds tobacco; W B Scaife, 5 pcs crstings; Davis & Phillips, 1 coil pipe; B L Fahnestock, 1 pkg; Fisher Bros, 200 empty bbls; J Cramer, 86 do: Col. Whitely, 120 bdls saddles.

NOTICE—STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of CORK LIFE PRESERVERS. We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection. ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO., oct-tf No. 122 Third Street.

RIVER PACKETS,

Allegheny River Packets.

For Franklin, Oil City and Tionesta.

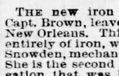


ON SATURDAY, November 19, at 4 p. m. The light draught steamer ADVANCE, A. PACKER, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or at the foot of Irwin street. 14

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

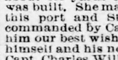
For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.



THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Gallipolis and Portsmouth Packet.

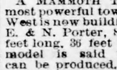


THE fine Steamer JONAS POWELL, Captain J. S. LEE, will leave Pittsburgh for the above and intermediate points every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

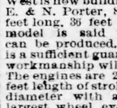


The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STULL, Commander, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. HOLLEY, Commander, will leave Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to D. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh. no20 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

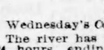


EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. H KERR Commander, W. B. BRYAS, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every FRIDAY NOON. Will connect every FRIDAY with the BOSTONA No. 2, for Cincinnati. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freight through to Cincinnati.

For freight or passage apply on board. no2

Cincinnati and Louisville.

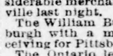
For Marietta, Gallipolis, Parkersburg, Ironton, Big Sandy, Portsmouth, Cincinnati and Louisville.



ON THIS DAY, Nov. 17, at 10 a. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer KATE B. PORTER, JOSEPH H. PORTER, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the foot of Wood street. 16

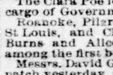
For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.



THE new Iron Steamer TAMAULIPAS, Captain BROWN, on this day, Nov. 17th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

SNOWDEN & SON, JOHN FLACK, agts. oct7 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Nashville.

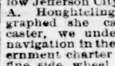


ON SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer ALEX. SPEER, C. C. RICHMOND, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK or J. D. COLLINGOOD, Agents. 11

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

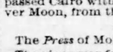
For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.



ON FRIDAY, Nov. 18th, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer BERTHA VANHOOK, Comman der, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents. 16

For Cincinnati and Louisville.



ON SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 4 p. m. The new passenger steamer GUIDON, J. W. BATCHELOR, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. 16

PIANOS.

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pianos.

BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA.

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS,

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. 1024

REDUCTION IN

CARPETS.

We have just opened a fresh stock of

DRUGGETS of all widths.

CRUMB CLOTHS of all sizes.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

INGRAIN CARPETS.

DOOR MATS, &c.

Embracing every quality and the newest styles and designs, which, with our entire stock, are offered at prices unprecedented this season.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth street.

no10 1y

CANNED MEATS, POULTRY, VEGETABLES, &c.

Roast beef, roast mutton, roast veal, roast lamb roast turkey, roast chicken, sausage meat, beef and vegetables, beef soup, mutton soup, chicken soup, vegetable soup, green corn, green peas, asparagus, lobsters, salmon, oysters, clams, cranberries, condensed milk, cherries, pine apples, &c. For sale by

JOS. B. BUSSLER & CO., 168 and 170 South Wharves, Philadelphia. oc20 10t-eod

MINCED MEAT.

100 barrels prepared Spiced Minced Meat; 800 firkens do do do; 200 cases Glass Jars do do

The same excellent quality that we have furnished the trade the past 8 years. For sale by JOSEPH B. BUSSLER & CO., 168 and 170 South Wharves, Philadelphia. oc20-10t-eod

PEACHES IN GLASS.

400 dozen Peaches in Glass Jars, a splendid article; 400 dozen Spiced Peaches. For sale by JOS. B. BUSSLER & CO., 168 and 170 South Wharves, Philadelphia. oc20-10t-eod

J. R. & H. B. FRY,

No. 134